PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. I. 1846. No. 4.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, May 7th, 1846. *Continued.*

COPY OF A LETTER FROM
ROBERT TROUP TO "COLONEL HUGH HUGHES,
Fishkill, State of New York."

RARITAN, *Somerset County, N. Jersey,*
16th January, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

Some time last November I wrote to you, a letter requesting your friendly assistance in sending to Colonel Abeel at Morristown, some Law Books of mine, which Colonel Hay has in his custody. I need only now suggest to you the importance of those books in prosecuting my present plan: I am persuaded you will take pleasure in gratifying my request.

I find myself irresistibly impelled, by a perfect confidence in the intimacy subsisting between us, to recommend to your kindest attentions one of my female friends in distress. I mean Mrs. Provost, who has ever been justly esteemed, for her honor, virtue and accomplishments. I doubt whether you have the happiness of a personal acquaintance with her, though it is more than probable that you are not a

stranger to her character. During the whole course of this war, she has conducted herself in such a manner as proves her to possess an excellent understanding, as well as a strong attachment to our righteous cause.

My character of this lady is drawn, partly from my own knowledge of her, and partly from the information of the most respectable whigs in this state. Impressed with these sentiments, I am not ashamed to confess that I feel an anxiety for her welfare, which you will more easily conceive, than I can describe. It is true, she is the wife of an Enemy, what then? Must we abandon Human nature, in order to manifest our Patriotism? In our opposition to the Tyrant of Britain and his mercenary instruments, is it necessary that we should commence hostilities against innocent women and children? Genuine Whiggism which has humanity for its basis, blushes at such disgraceful ideas.

I know you too well to believe, that the part you have acted in this controversy is tinctured even in the smallest degree, with interested motives. A man of this cast of mind, will enjoy an exquisite pleasure, in softening the misfortunes of his fellow citizens, notwithstanding they may be his enemies in a political view. This pleasure will be heightened, when he can extend a helping hand to the fair sex, who have every possible claim to his services, especially those who wish him to obtain the favourite object of his pursuit. Without the least deviation from truth I can affirm, that Mrs. Provost is a sincere and cordial well wisher to the success of our arms, which will be an additional reason with you for shewing her all the civilities in your power. Whatever the tongues of malice may circulate to the contrary, you may rest satisfied, that the sole cause of her leaving this State, and going to Sharon, was the seizure of her estate, in consequence of an act of Assembly which some suppose, extended to her Husband, tho' a British subject. Not a single syllable has been lisped to her prejudice, by those who are most desirous of increasing the weight of her afflictions.

To any other person but you, I should deem it prudent to apologize, for thus advocating the cause of a British officer's wife; But an apology, to you, would be an insult to your feeelings. You cannot entertain a suspicion of my enthusiastic attachment to the public weal. When I desire, or do any thing to injure it, unless from an error in judgment, may I be despised by mankind as much as I shall be hated by myself; an anxious concern, to alleviate the distresses of an amiable and elegant Lady, with whom I have long been on the most

intimate friendly footing, gave birth to this letter. He deserves not to exist, who lives only for himself—Has always been my motto.

In my last letter, I advised Myles, to prosecute his studies in the Law. There will certainly be ——— opening for young fellows in New York after the close of the war. Pray chat with him, once more on this subject and assure him, of my inviolable affection for him.—Remember me to all my New York Friends, and Believe me with as much sincerity

As ever, Your Friend,

Col. Hughes. ROB. TROUP.

FROM HON. PH. DICKERSON.

Paterson, *January 26th*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

The foregoing is a true copy of a letter from Robt. Troup, the original of which is in my possession. Col. Hughes was in the Commissary Department during the most of the Revolutionary War, and was a very active and influential Patriot.

By marrying his grand daughter I became possessed of his papers among which I found this letter, and even if it should add nothing to History, I am confident that its lofty and elevated sentiments will render it acceptable to the Historical Society of New Jersey.

I am yours, very respectfully,

PH. DICKERSON.

To W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

FROM THE RT. REV. C. P. McILVAINE, D.D.

Gambier, *Ohio, Feb.* 4, 1846.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the kindness of the New Jersey Historical Society in electing me a Corresponding Member. My attachment to my native State is so fresh that it gives me great pleasure to come into connection with whatever is concerned in preserving the history of her past, and thus in promoting the welfare of her future existence.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of the Society and every readiness to co-operate with its members, whenever I shall be able,

I remain your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. McILVAINE.

W. A. Whitehead.

FROM MAURICE BEESLEY, M. D.

DENNISVILLE, *Cape May Co., Feb. 6th,* 1846.

DEAR SIR,

In May last I received a line from you and a certificate of original membership in the "New Jersey Historical Society," a distinction for which I must tender my sincere acknowledgements. I have felt a deep interest in the early history of our State, but more particularly of our county, for some years past. There is perhaps no county in the state more replete with interest for the antiquarian, than Cape May. Being settled by emigrants from Long Island previous to 1690, who were attracted here for the purpose of whaling and followed the business with profit for some years, (the names of many of them I have,) inducements were held out for the cultivation of the soil, and between the years 91 and 96 many locations were made of the W. N. Jersey Society by settlers, whose names and the number of acres each located I have succeeded in obtaining. A copy of the draft made by Budd & Wolredge of Burlington of the proprietary rights in 1691, previous to the Society's purchase, from Cohansey down including Cape May, nearly all of which, the nine proprietary rights of Dr. Cox of London included, was presented to my father Thomas Beesley in 1813 by William Griffiths, Esq., of Burlington, which said copy was made by Lewis Morris in Salem in 1713. This map of Cape May and that part of Salem Co. now Cumberland which they surveyed is interesting in many particulars—one of which I will mention. They surveyed Egg Island, about six miles south-west of the mouth of Maurice river, for Thomas Budd at three hundred acres; at the present time to my personal knowledge it does not contain more than an acre, and a high tide covers it all. These gentlemen Budd & Wolredge came down from Burlington in a small vessel, and spent the months of April, May and June in making the survey. The lines they ran are still acknowledged and abided by.

My object in addressing you is to obtain information as to the best method of subserving the views of the Society. Whether to forward matter in detached portions, or whether it would prefer choosing some person to amass them in the form of a history, in as much connection as it would be possible to get it, of the counties separately?

I had some matter together previous to Mr. Howe's coming around after materials for his "Historical Collections," which I let him have and from which he made some extracts. I have likewise a list of our members of the Legislature from the surrender by Queen Anne in 1702 to the present time, as well as clerks, surrogates and sheriffs. I could

send these separately if wished. Yesterday I accidentally secured a copy of the "New Jersey State Gazette," dated Dec. 1784, which I think beats Mr. Sherman who was making his boast not long since that he had one dated 1801. This contains an account of the meeting of Congress at Trenton, wherein Richard Henry Lee was appointed President—abstract of Rateables for the State, &c. You must excuse me for troubling you with so much more than I at first intended—shall be pleased to hear from you at your convenience, and wishing the Society speed in its prosperity,

I remain yours, very respectfully,

MAURICE BEESLEY.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead.

Feb. 8th.—Since writing the within I have had placed in my hands Jacob Spicer's diary containing an infinite variety of matter from 1755 to 65—300 pages. Spicer was a member of the Assembly from our county twenty-eight years, and author of "Leaming & Spicer's Collections." He died in 1760.

TO MAURICE BEESLEY, M. D.

New Jersey Historical Society,
Newark, February 14th, 1846.

[extract.]

Dear Sir,

Your interesting communication of the 6th inst. I received on the 10th.

In answer to the enquiries you propound I would state that, as the main object of the Society is to 'discover, procure and preserve' whatever may serve to illustrate the history of New Jersey, the possession of the original materials, you mention, towards the compilation of a memoir upon the Southern counties would be a great acquisition, and their receipt would be gratefully acknowledged. The value of the papers &c. however, would be much enhanced could you accompany them with such historical memoranda as your researches may have enabled you to make. Such local annals must ever, necessarily, be desultory in their character, and any attempt to give them the form of history rather lessens than increases their interest, for to preserve their value they must be full and precise, and in a connected narrative those requisites cannot always be secured.

From my own experience I should recommend for your guidance in the compilation of the local history of your county the following heads or subdivisions:

I. A general sketch of the first settlement,—the circumstances which led to it,—the progress made,—the difficulties encountered,—and other matters affecting the whole community, extending through the whole period under review.

II. Biographical sketches of the first settlers with as minute an account of their descendants as can be obtained.

III. Notices of subsequent old families who may have held stations of influence or importance in the county.

IV. An account of the establishment of the first congregations and the erection of churches and other public buildings.

V. Early Police regulations and manner of administering the laws, with notices of interesting trials, curious cases of punishment, &c.

VI. Facilities for travelling, roads, ferries, &c.

VII. Ancient Commerce, Fisheries, Trade, &c.

VIII. Local anecdotes and events during the Revolution.

IX. Various miscellaneous topics.

To give to these subdivisions the fullness and interest desirable, a most patient and minute examination of the county records is necessary, as well as a thorough testing of traditionary statements, &c. I do not know, indeed, that a better model could be adopted by you than "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia." In tracing family histories, the most successful plan, is to go in succession to several aged persons who may be presumed to have some of the information sought, and commencing at one end of a street or district, travel through it with them, house by house, taxing their recollection for an account of the first inhabitant *they* remember to have occupied each dwelling,—the children they had,—what became of them, &c: all of which should be committed to paper. * * * * * * * *

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

To Maurice Beesley, M.D., Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

THE ORIGINAL of the following letter was presented by Mr. Thomas Gordon, of Trenton. The circumstances alluded to will

be more readily identified by a reference to the Collections of the Society. Vol. I. pp. 133, 134.

From WILLIAM DOCKWRA, the Chief Secretary and Register of the Proprietaries of East Jersey to ANDREW HAMILTON, Governor of the Province.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON—

S^r^,

Wee kindely salute you, haueing this day read yo^r^ letter pr Cap^t^ Phillips w^ch^ came via Barbados date at Perth Amboy the 30^th^ Septemb. last with another therein enclosed of the same date signed by M^r^ Ric^d^ Hartshorn by order of the house of Deputies as their Speaker and by M^r^ Gordon by order of the Councill as Deputy Secretary.

Wee are well satisfied w^th^ the care and conduct you have showed in the asserting our right to y^e^ Goverm^t^ and yo^r^ own authority by our Commission in order to y^e^ good and quiet setlem^t^ of the Province.

And wee doubt not but a little time will make it manifest, that all those who haue perform'd their dutyes in a ready complyance w^th^ you, haue therein consulted and adhered to their true interest and the publique good of the whole Province, and those few who haue opposed you will quickly repent and correct their Errors.

Our future actions shall declare that we doe not more designe our own Interest than the reall prosperity of that Province over w^ch^ you preside.

Wee shall gladly receive the best informations, how we may be enabled to increase y^e^ number of people to settle in the Province and to advance the trade thereof, particularly we desire to know whether a Whale fishery may not be established to good advantage at Egge harbour or Barnagatt and the best measures to be taken for it, wee being well assured that there is a very great resort of that Fish especially (as well as others) vpon y^e^ coasts, the Oyle & bone being very staple commodities here.

Pray give our kinde respects to M^r^ Hartshorne Speaker of the Assembly and to all the rest of the members as you have opportunity: their answer to our letter being very well resented, and wee desire you to acquaint y^m^ wee shall take due care to represent to their Maj^ties^ (or cheife Ministers of state) their peaceable & dutifull behaviour to them & us vnder yo^r^ Government, and particularly of their readyness to comply w^th^ their Majesties pleasure to give such assistance to their Neighbours ag^t^ the common Enemy (as they are able to doe) in case of exigency.

The Governm^{t} & inhabitants of New Yorke, according to their wonted custome have very lately by their Agents been solliciting again at Court for an Annexation of both the Jerseys to that Province, but haue been frustrated in their designe and wee little doubt all future attempts of that kinde will meet with no better successe.

Wee are the more easie in this by our observing y^{e} vnity and good correspondence between you and y^{e} Representatives of the people, which, together with yo^{r} experience and prudent managem^{t} will free us from all apprehensions of being expos'd to danger from any just cause of complaint by those of New York ag^{t} yo^{r} administration.

Wee hope by the next Shipp to receive an acc^{t} of the good effects of your so promising an Entrance into the Governm^{t} and what progresse you haue made in the particulars recommended to yo^{r} care in our instructions. And so we bid you heartyly Farewell.

Signed by order of the
Committee of Proprietors,
WILL^{M} DOCKWRA
Secr & Reg^{r}.

London the first
of Aprill 1693.

Addressed "To the Honoured Col. Andrew Hamilton, Governour of the Province of East New Jersey in America at Amboy These p^{r} y^{e} Friends Adventure Jno. King M^{r} Q. D. G."

AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES IN 1781,

By ABEL THOMAS,

A PREACHER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS:

A copy of which was presented by Col. Robert G. Johnson.

A letter to a friend from Abel Thomas, who, with his companion, was travelling on a religious visit through the Southern States in the year 1781, says—

"When we came to Pee-Dee, the south part of North Carolina, a large American army passed us and encamped in the road. I thought I saw clearly that it was best for us to follow them, to whom we gave ourselves up as prisoners to the Captain of the prize guard. The officers gathered about us, and our horses were taken from us—our

saddles and saddle bags; our papers were soon demanded and read, and we were closely examined. Our papers were sent to the head General—they gave us to expect we should have a pass to return home. But I could not make such promises, being bound in spirit to visit Friends in South Carolina, if not in Georgia. We had the company of several officers, they were full of talk. May I never forget my master's kindness in a time of need. I had talk enough for them all, which they could not gainsay or condemn.

"We gave ourselves up to the Captain on 6th day in the afternoon, and on the first day following, about 1 or 2 hours before day, there was a great stir in the camp—the officers riding too and fro, ordering the soldiers to make haste to march. When our Captain had got ready to march with many prisoners, he honoured us so much as to rank us next to himself, and so marched on with his naked sword in his hand. We marched near 20 miles and then encamped: we had but one biscuit and a small piece of meat betwixt us both, and had our bags and great coats to carry. Our situation became grievous. I sought the Lord, and when I had found him, I conversed with him as though he was present—told him as though he knew it not, that I had left a wife and all that was near and dear for the love I had to him, and did entreat that he would not leave me, now in a time of trial. And he was pleased to hear and with an encouraging language, conveyed to my understanding as with these words, "Fear not my servant, I will be with thee." The praise be given to him, for he is worthy, he fulfilled his promise to my admiration. We marched fast. I eat but little more than half a biscuit, and could not perceive myself hungry or weary. I found freedom to be cheerful in conversation with the Captain and his men; the officers passing and repassing generally took notice of us. It seemed remarkable that I should be so well and cheerful with but little food and sleep. It is the Lord's doings and marvellous in my eyes.

"Next morning I went to seek the officer who had promised to give us our liberty. I put him in mind of his promise. He wrote a pass for us to go right home. When he read it my spirit roused with zeal for my master's honour. I said to him, 'when I have visited my friends and find freedom to return home to my wife and children I shall be glad—but if I find my master has any more service for me in this part of the country, I desire to be enabled to return to South Carolina visiting my friends—and if should go through the army now, remember what I tell thee.' He said—'if you return here you must expect severity.'

"In answer—'I do not fear what your army can do to me, for I know you can have no power except ye receive it from above.' He then looked me in the face, and perhaps saw the tears run down my cheeks—he gave me his hand, wished me a good journey and rode away. Our horses were given us—we parted with our Captain as a friend. We had a distance of about sixty miles to go to a Friend's house at Pee-Dee. How good it is to keep near the truth. Walking in the light, we should be at no loss to know what to do, or where to go—nor how to behave before men for the glory of God and peace of our souls—well knowing who preserved me in the depths of distress, when my soul was taken with fear and my body almost given to the wild beasts of the wilderness—when the language of my soul was, O haste my beloved.

"When friends found I was determined to return to South Carolina, they were thoughtful about a companion in the room of Amos Lee. Thomas Winslow offered, and friends concurred by certificate. When we came near, the country was all in an uproar. Scouting parties on both sides, riding too and fro—killing one another and also peaceable men. They had determined to take no prisoners. When I heard this doleful news it took deep hold on my mind. I had entertained the thought that I should die in that country and should not die a natural death, but be shot or barbarously cut down by the light horse. I searched deep to know whether my concern was right, and the Lord was pleased to manifest to me, that it was his will that I should go; we travelled on, visiting meetings.

"We met with the Major, shewed him our certificates, and asked him if we might go forward. He told us, he would not hinder us, if we would venture our lives, for the Rebels (as he called them) had gotten between them and the garrison, and was killing and destroying all before them. I told him we did not trust altogether to men for preservation.

"We lay in the woods not far from the garrison. We understood that General Green was very near. In that army I was confined about two months before. An officer among them told me, that if he found me in South Carolina again, he would thrust his sword through me; and remarkable, the Lord made way for our escape between the two armies. It was a watchful time. There was a Colonel in the garrison brought up in Jersey among friends—his name Isaac Allen —he called to us with a pleasant countenance. I asked him if we might pass through the garrison. He said we were in the likeliest dress to deceive them, and said he supposed we were going to preach

among the Brethren, but we must not preach against fighting. He invited us to his tent to take a dish of tea. I told him if he had any value for us not to detain us long. I thought the Colonel appeared sorrowful, and conducted us into the garrison and ordered us to stand till we were sent for. Then a black man was soon sent out to hold our horses and we ordered in. The General was free in conversation and ordered his man to conduct us through to Friends settlement—the people wondering to see us riding without arms. They said it was as much as our lives were worth to go over to Savannah, that the Indians and white men so joined together in their bloody designs. We had been so remarkably preserved, that we did not fear them. We rode over the river in great danger—the water so rapid—the bottom so rocky, I never rode in such a place before—it was well we had a pilot, who led us among the rocks—we got safe over, and riding along towards Friends settlement, along a small path in the wilderness, two men overtook us, and in a foaming rage ordered us to stand, and with a terrifying language were raising their guns to shoot us. I desired them to stop a while that we might clear ourselves of those high charges. They gave us a little time to consider, but soon broke out in a terrible rage. One of them was cocking his gun—I desired him to have a little patience, I had something more to say: then they turned round to converse among themselves in private. I heard one of them ask the other if they must kill us. The other answered I hate to kill them. Then they ordered us off our horses and rode off with them. We were now left in the wilderness without horses, and soon came to a conclusion to return back to our friend William Miles from whence we came. I soon perceived I must return to that bloody place again. When I made it known to my companion it was grievous to him. After a time of silence he said we had been remarkably favoured, but he thought we had no business there. I often looked at my dear wife and children mourning for me. I was afraid I had offended my Master whom I had loved above all. I cannot express the anguish of my soul at that time and the depth of distress. A language which I understood revived, "Fear not, my servant, I will be with thee"—how was my soul rejoiced—all fear vanished away—and in this pleasant state I said in my heart, it is enough. I thought I could live there all my days if it was his will. I informed my companion I intended to go, and left him at liberty; and after a time of deep consideration he told me, he could not be easy to let me go alone—that if I went and died there, he would die with me.

"A day soon appeared to travel on, and also to write to General Green, who was then about 30 miles off, a fighting against 96. He soon answered my letter and granted my request.

A COPY OF MY LETTER TO GENERAL GREEN.

'General Green, I understand thou art a moderate man, willing to shew kindness to the innocent when that appears, makes me the more bold to write to thee and make known my circumstances. 1st, I am endeavouring to keep a conscience void of offence before God and man. 2nd, I believe the great God of heaven and earth, commands me to leave my dear wife and children, in Pennsylvania and to travel through many troubles and dangers in this south part of America, in order to preach the Everlasting Gospel to the poor—and I am not to hide myself and seek out by paths to escape examination by the armies or men in authority: yet I have liberty to plead my own cause and to endeavour by entreaty to make my innocence appear, and to request favour of the great men of the earth to do their part toward lightening my burden and easing my grief. I should be glad to be brought before the General at Head Quarters, but I could see no way for it without writing. I have been about four months travelling on a religious account. I have no other views than is above related, and in my journey I was about to pass through thy camp a few days after thy seige at Camden to a meeting of friends not far from there; so I gave myself up to the guard, hoping by that means to be brought before thee.

'I did not doubt but I could give thee such reasons for my travelling as would be satisfactory. I was turned near 200 miles towards home, but finding my mind uneasy turned again to Tiger River. I have been about three weeks in South Carolina. I entreat the General to send a few lines by the bearer hereof, ordering me and my companion to appear before thee at head Quarters:—or if thou art satisfied of our innocence please to send a permit that we might pass among thy men. I feel love in my heart towards all mankind and am contending for a reformation among my brethren. I have nothing to do with carnal weapons.

I AM AFFLICTED BUT NOT FORSAKEN.

'Long Cane, 5th month 4th, 1781.

'ABEL THOMAS, THOMAS WINSLOW.'

A PERMIT.

'Abel Thomas and Thomas Winslow are permitted to pass and repass this Country, behaving with propriety.

'NATHAL[L] GREEN.'

GENERAL GREEN'S LETTER IN ANSWER, *Camp before* 96.

'Gentlemen, your letter of the 6th is before me. From the good opinion I have of the people of your profession—being bred and educated among them—I am persuaded your visit is purely religious and in this persuasion have granted you a pass and shall be happy if your ministry shall contribute to the establishment of morality and brotherly kindness among the people. I am sensible your principles and profession are opposed to war. But I know you are fond of both political and religious liberty.

'This is what we are contending for, and by the blessing of God we hope to establish them upon such a broad Basis as to put it out of the power of our enemies to shake the foundation. In this laudable endeavour I expect at least to have the good wishes of your people, as well for their own sakes as ours, who wish to serve them upon all occasions, not inconsistent with the public good.

'I am your most obedient servant,

'NATHAN^L GREEN.'

" But to return. We set out early in the morning on foot—divers deep thoughts attended my mind. We seemed like sheep the second time going to the slaughter. Without any obligation, we crossed Savannah river, came up to a Colonel and his men, who came there the evening before. A captain looked earnestly at us began to enquire what our business was and hearing the slender account as appeared in his view, which was to visit our Brethren in Wrightsborough, he appeared surprised and mistrustful—asked for a Pass which we gave him—he ordered us to follow him to the Colonel. Our certificate—General Green's friendly letter and permission was read to him. They asked why we travelled on foot,—we told them we were robbed not far from that place, about two weeks before. They told us they had heard of us down at Augusta and if we would stay they thought they could find our horses. A soldier said he thought my horse was in the camp. I soon found him, saddle and bridle—that wicked man had just rode off. I informed the Colonel who had him arrested, tried and put under guard, and sent out a scout after the other ;—they soon brought him in with my companion's mare, saddle and bags and confined him. It was great surprise to them. They sent for us and desire us to forgive them. We enquired where our goods were—they readily informed us. We told them all we wanted was what we had lost and that they would repent and amend their ways of living—that we could forgive and do them a kindness if it lay in our power, though they had not injured us.

They appeared low in their minds, for the Colonel had declared they should be hanged. Many more barbarous crimes came against them. We got the chief of our goods, and lodged with them that night. Next morning rode towards Friends settlements at Wrightsborough and New-purchase—then finding my mind clear, turned my face towards home, and as I rode on a hope renewedly revived, that I should see my little family again. I felt them warm to my heart, although by computation 800 miles from them. Crossed Savannah river and travelled on towards 96 where the armies were fighting. When we drew near, we were doubtful how we should pass by. The cannon were firing fast, and the road we were in went right up to the English garrison. We knew of no road to escape them. We rarely saw a man on the road to enquire—but so it was a friendly man overtook us, and offered to pilot us round, and a difficult path it was —sometimes we were just by where they were fighting, or firing upon the garrison.

"And as we passed through the skirts of General Green's army—that cross officer whose prisoner I had been—saw me ride on—called to me and said—'What old fellow are you here'—I answered him according to his question. He asked me how I came to deceive him. I told him I had not, and that he knew I said I had credentials from thy master, and I do not fear thee. He took me by the hand in a friendly way and said he hoped I did no harm. I told him I did not intend harm, with some more friendly conversation parted. This was the officer that told me at Camden, that he would thrust me through with his sword if he saw me in South Carolina again. Just before we got round into the road General Green's men fell upon a post, but a little way from us with a terrible noise. There was a great stir among the people, some running one way and some another —some hiding behind the trees. We rode on smartly and could hear them about 7 miles without any intermission. My intention was to to give a short account of my fatigues and trials, but I have been led to writing more than I expected. As to my services in the ministry, I have left that where I received it, to the judgment of my brethren, so far I may say, my Master had a service for me there, and I trusted my life in his hands and travelled:—and by that means purchased a reward which is more precious than gold. It is mine, and I have bought it and may not part with it. No—not for honour—nor for fear of dishonour.

"7th month 7th, 1781.

"Bedford County Virginia. ABEL THOMAS."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF THE REFUGEE

JOHN BACON.

Communicated by GEORGE F. FORT, M. D.

NEW EGYPT, *N. J., April* 8, 1846.

REV^{D} SIR,

The following facts connected with the Revolutionary History of our State were communicated to me by Mr. Charles Stewart, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth county, the son of the Capt. Stewart, hereinafter alluded to as a prominent actor in the scene. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was engaged in battle of Monmouth.

JOHN BACON was a notorious refugee who had committed many depredations along the shores of Monmouth and Burlington. After having been a terror to the people of that section of the State for some time, *John Stewart*, of Arneytown, (afterward Capt. Stewart) resolved if possible to take him. There had been a reward of fifty pounds offered by the Governor and Council for his capture, dead or alive. A short time previous, in an engagement at Cedar Bridge, Bacon and his associates had discomfited a considerable body of State troops, killing several, among them a brother of Joel Cook, of Cook's Mill (now Cookstown) Burlington county—which excited much alarm and exasperated the whole country. On the occasion of his arrest Capt. Stewart took with him Joel Cook, John Brown, Thomas Smith, John Jones and another person whose name is not recollected, and started in pursuit well armed. They traversed the shore and found Bacon separated from his men at the public house or cabin of William Rose, between West Creek and Clamtown (now Tuckertown) in the county of Burlington. The night was very dark, and Smith being in advance of his party approached the house and discovered through the window a man sitting with his gun between his knees. He immediately informed his companions. On arriving at the house Capt. Stewart opened the door and presenting his musket demanded a surrender. The fellow sprang to his feet and cocking his gun was in the act of bringing it round to the breast of Stewart, when the latter instead of discharging his piece, closed in with him and succeeded after a scuffle in bringing him to the floor. He then avowed himself to be John Bacon, and cried for quarter, which was at once granted

by Stewart. They arose from the floor, and Stewart, (still retaining his hold of Bacon,) called to Cook, who when he discovered the supposed murderer of his brother, became exasperated, and stepping back gave him a bayonet thrust unknown to Stewart or his companions. Bacon appeared faint, and fell. After a short time he revived and attempted to escape at the back door. Stewart pushed a table against it—Bacon hurled it away and struck Stewart to the floor, opened the door and again attempted to pass out, but was shot by Stewart, (who had regained his feet,) while in the act. The ball passed through his body, through a part of the building and struck the breast of Cook, who had taken a position at the back door to prevent his egress. Cook's companions were ignorant of the fact that he had given Bacon the bayonet wound, and would scarcely credit him when he so informed them, on their way home. They examined Bacon at Mount Misery and the wounds made both by the ball and bayonet were obvious. They brought his dead body to Jacobstown, Burlington county, and while in the act of burying it in the public highway near the village, in the presence of many of the citizens who had collected on the occasion, his brother appeared among them, and after much entreaty succeeded in obtaining his body for private burial.

I have heard several different versions of the death of Bacon, and have for that cause been particular in detail, as I believe this statement to be substantially correct, coming as it does from the son of the principal actor in the scene. You can make such use of it as you think proper.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. F. FORT.

Rev. D. V. McLean, Ch'n Ex. Com. N. J. Hist. Soc., Freehold.

New Egypt, *April* 24, 1848.

Rev. Sir,

Yours of the 15th inst., ackowledging my communication in reference to the capture and death of the refugee, John Bacon, was duly received. In reply to your query as to "the year in which the occurrence took place?" permit me to state—that Mr. Stewart had no distinct recollection as to the precise time—but I am enabled to supply this omission by very reliable information from William J. Emley, Esq., who is now 79 years of age. In a conversation with him yesterday, he confirmed the facts derived from Mr. Stewart, and added—that he was 15 years old when Bacon was brought to Jacobs-

town dead—that himself and father were breaking up for corn near the village, and left their work to go and see him. He says it was *in April* 1782 *that Bacon was taken and killed.* You could make a memorandum at the foot of my communication to indicate the time.

GEO. F. FORT.

Rev. D. V. McLean.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER ON

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF MONMOUTH.

Read before the Society, May 7th, 1846,

By the Rev. A. A. MARCELLUS.

Incipient events leading to great results are often at the time of their occurrence, unworthy of special notice. It is for those, to whom the results become manifest, to trace them back to their beginnings. In Greece a child was born, who grew to manhood. He lived and died like other men. Long after he was gone, the productions of his mighty genius led his admirers to search for the history of his life. But though temples and monuments were erected to his memory, and altars reared and sacrifices offered to him as a god, they sought in vain for satisfactory information respecting the place either of his birth or of his burial. Seven distinguished cities contended for the honor of his nativity, and the islands of the Mediterranean claimed to be the repository of his bones. Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tua.

San Salvador is memorable as the first of the stupendous discoveries of Columbus. In itself but a low island, at first faintly discovered in the obscurity of midnight, it was nevertheless the object, which raised from the Pinta the thrilling cry of land-ho! And it was the first of a series of discoveries of land, land, land, which continued

for more than a hundred years. The results of this discovery are immense, incalculable.

* * * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * *

Monmouth is to be regarded as the San Salvador of the Northern States of the Union. It was the beautiful, bold shore, and the richly crested hills of Navesink, that drew Hudson into the bay of Raritan and the river Manhattan, and gave to our Dutch ancestors the most delightful and luxuriant portion of the American continent. It was in the road-stead within our Sandy Hook, that the Dutch yacht first came to anchor. On our shore her commander first landed. Our stately forests he first penetrated. The aborigines of Navesink were the first to greet him as a celestial visitant; the first to present him with the significant calumet, and to refresh him with corn bread and dried whortleberries. Here, too, commenced that trade with the Indians, which attracted hither the enterprising merchants of Amsterdam; planted trading houses and small colonies at Albany, on Manhattan Island, at Jersey City, on the Connecticut and Delaware; led to the exploration and settlement of the country and resulted finally in making New York the great commercial emporium, and the states clustering around her, models of enterprise and thrift.

The honor and advantage of this discovery belonged of right to the Dutch. This as a mere matter of history must be insisted on. Hudson was now the servant of the East India Company. Unsuccessful in his search for a northerly passage to the East while in the employment of the London merchants, he was by them dismissed. He came to Holland and tendered his services to the merchants of Amsterdam and Zealand, who had long been celebrated for their bold and persevering attempts to gain the desired passage. Their vessels, under Heemskirk, Barentzoon, and others, had, for this purpose repeatedly penetrated the northern seas, beyond Nova Zembla; and in 1596 had reached beyond the 80th parallel.

Hudson's offer was accepted by the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company. A vessel was fitted out and manned with a crew of Dutch and English sailors—the latter being selected, no doubt, to facilitate the command of Hudson in his own language. Sailing under the direction and at the charge of this Company, he discovers the great artery and the very heart of America. To whom then shall we ascribe the honor? Had the London merchants employed Jacob Heemskirk who, in pursuit of the object now aimed at, had twelve years before spent a winter in the Arctic Ocean; and

under that celebrated Dutch skipper, made this great discovery and followed it by occupation, who would have thought of claiming the honor or the advantage for the Dutch? Who ever disputed the rights and the honors of Spain in reference to the discovery of America by Columbus? Who ever claimed them for Genoa, on the ground that Columbus was a Genoese? If King Charles of England, who had no agency or risk in the enterprise, could claim Hudson's discoveries, because Hudson was his subject, how much more valid is the claim of the States General of Holland, on the ground, that the enterprise was conducted by a company of their subjects, whom they had chartered for the express purpose of discovery? If the old rule, Facit per alium, facit per se, is good for his Majesty, it is in this case still better for their High Mightinesses.

Hudson seemed determined, if possible, to fulfil the expectations of his employers. In sailing up the American coast, he endeavoured to penetrate every avenue into the continent. He entered the Delaware Bay, and faithfully sounded its depth; but finding it too shoal and sandy, he stood back towards the east. The inlets of Great and Little Egg Harbors also proved to shallow. When he reached Barnegat Bay he saw high hills to the north. Juet his mate calls this, "Very good land to fall in with, and a very pleasant land to see." But Hudson gazed on the scene with feelings different from those of his semi-poetic companion. The great question revolved in his mind was, whether there might not be among those strong hills, some great navigable river, or channel leading to unexplored regions far beyond.

Having rode all night at anchor, the next morning after the clearing away of the mist, he sailed towards the north. "The land," says Juet again, "is very pleasant and high, and bold to fall, withal." At three o'clock in the afternoon they came to three great rivers. That which was the nearest, and directly before them to the north, was Rockaway inlet. This he intended to enter, but found it closed with a bar. The other two were the Narrows and the river Raritan.* He turned towards the south, sounding carefully, till he came near the Hook, where he had five and six fathoms water. Here he anchored and sent in the boat. They found the depth varying from four to seven fathoms. He then weighed and went in, and cast anchor for the night. This was the 3d of September 1609.

The next morning they found a good harbor as they supposed further up, where they rode all day at two cables length from the shore.

* No part of Staten Island Sound is visible from the sea, as is supposed by the respected Editor of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. Col., vol. I. New Series.

Having seen around them "many salmons, mullets and rays very great," the men went on shore with their nets, and caught some large mullets, and a fish of the ray genus, which it took four men to haul into the ship.*

That day the natives came on board. Their first interview with Hudson and his crew presented an interesting spectacle—a grand subject for the painter. They had never before seen a European or a ship. The complexion of the men; their dress, language, and manners; the sails; the tackling of the ship; the vastness of the vessel itself; all was wonderful.

De Vries, as quoted by Du Sumitiere says, "When the Dutch first arrived, the Indians, never having seen a vessel, nor knowing that there existed any other country but theirs, did not know what to make of those large ships. They thought they had dropped from Heaven. Some thought it was the devil; others again that it was a large fish or sea monster. We have ourself often heard this said by the Indians."†

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

[The author then introduces an account of the Indian traditions as detailed by Heckewelder—the Council said to have been held—the reception of Hudson, and the scene of intoxication that followed.]

* * * * * * * * *

All this is related as having occurred at the time and place of Hudson's first landing; and that place on Manhattan Island—a confounding of the order of events and of places, which is easily accounted for in a mere Indian tradition but which the daily written journal of Juet happily corrects. The intoxicating of the chief occurred, not on the 4th but on the 21st of September, when they were up the river a hundred and fifty miles from here; and we wish it had been still further off. And from a comparison of the above tradition—in the main facts no doubt correct—with the journal of Juet, it is certain, that the grand council spoken of, which gave so respectful and dignified a reception to the Captain of the Half Moon, was held, not at Manhattan, where Hudson never was, but at or near the place where he first landed; which was on the shore of Sandy Hook Bay.

* If this appear incredible, what must be thought of the ray mentioned by father Labat, found at Guadaloupe, measuring thirteen feet in breadth—to say nothing of "their figure covering nearly a mile," according to the declaration of a Norway Bishop cited by Goldsmith as one, "indeed, famous for the marvellous."

† N. Y. Hist. Col. 1 vol. New Series 273.

Van Der Donck also gives a similar account of the visit of the Half Moon. The facts he had frequently heard from the Indians themselves, some of whom could remember a hundred years, and he holds it as a certain proof that the Netherlanders were the first discoverers and possessors of New Netherland.*

It is barely possible, that the Cabots in "sweeping along the extensive coasts of North America," in 1498, had a distant view of our Highlands.

Mr. O'Callaghan informs us that the Dutch had become familiar with the American coasts, as early as the year 1516, or when Charles the Fifth became sovereign of the Low Countries.

Verrazzano, in 1524, probably entered our bay, with the boat, and ascended a little above the Narrows, when suddenly a violent wind forced him back to the ship "greatly regretting to leave this region which seemed so commodious and delightful." He left without landing, which accounts for the natives having, after the Dutch settlement, no recollection or knowledge of his visit.

The manners and appearance of the people are described by Hudson and Juet†:

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

Their maize the women pounded into meal, of which they baked bread and cakes, and boiled sapaun; a dish which afterwards became quite a favorite among the Dutch with the addition of milk, and among the Yankees with molasses, and is, with many, still a standing culinary. The barbarous old name *sapaun*, has however, to some extent, been superseded by the genuine Yankee-invented and Webster-approved title, *mush*. But the name cannot alter the flavor, nor the rotundifying properties of the article. We go for a simplicity of diet, so conducive to health, beauty and the public tranquility.

Este perpetua, sapaun et lac.

The natives also made great use of beans, boiled soft, with fresh meat, which they considered a great dainty. Their common food was flesh and fish of various kinds, which were very abundant; and hence the chief employment of the men was hunting and fishing. Cooking was done principally by boiling in earthen pots of their own manufacture. They used no condiments with their food, not even salt.

Their drink was the pure water from the gushing spring. They

* N. Y. Hist. Col. 1 vol. New Series p. 137.

† N. Y. Hist. Col. vol. 1., New Series, pp. 299, 323.

knew nothing of brewing; nor even of making wine, though they had plenty of grapes; much less of distilling. "The Indian languages," says Van Der Donck, "which are rich and expressive, have *no word* to express *drunkenness*. Drunken men they call fools. Nor have they any diseases or infirmities which are caused by drunkenness. The rheumatic gout, red and pimpled noses are snares unknown to them."

* * * * * * * * * *

The Half Moon was moored within our harbors, from the 3d until the 10th of September. Hudson and his men were here detained, not only in exploring the forests, and surveying and sounding the bay and its inlets, but they were obliged here, to perform the mournful obsequies of one of their shipmates. John Colman and four others were, on the 6th, sent over to the north side of the bay, four leagues distant, to sound the other river. They spent the day, which was the Sabbath, in what they deemed, perhaps, a pleasant excursion. But it terminated as many a Sabbath excursion terminates. They passed up the Narrows, and around into the Kil Van Kol, as far as Newark Bay, enjoying the beauty of the landscape, and the fragrance from the grass and flowers on the shores. But on returning in the afternoon, they were fiercely attacked by twenty-six Indians, in two canoes. "The night came on and it began to rain so that their match went out." John Colman was killed by an arrow, which took effect in his throat; and two of his companions were wounded. It became so dark that they could not find the ship. They had so great a stream that their grapnel would not hold them. So they labored all night, to and fro, upon their oars. The next day they returned to the ship with the body of poor Colman; which was taken on shore and buried; and the place of his sepulture was appropriately named Colman's Point, in memory of the melancholy death of the first European whose bones were deposited beneath our soil.

The name, unhappily, does not appear upon our maps; nor does the true locality of Colman's Point, seem to be generally understood. Some writers suppose it to be on Coney Island*; others, Sandy Hook. It is, perhaps, neither; but more probably, in the writer's humble opinion, a point about seven miles west of Sandy Hook, called by the Indians Mones'-conk, and designated on Gordon's Map as Point Comfort. Hudson had on the 5th moved from his anchorage in the Horse-Shoe, not considering it safe to remain there. A strong north-

* Rev. Dr. STRONG considers "Coney Island, a corruption of the original name Colman." History of Flatbush, p. 8.

west wind had, the night previous, brought home the anchor and driven them on shore. In the morning, having got off without injury, he sent the boat "to sound the bay," and found "three fathoms, *hard by the southern shore.*"* If then he left the Horse-Shoe, as it is probable, there is no such road-stead as that described, with three fathoms hard by the southern shore, until we reach the bay between Point Comfort and Brown's Point, where the steamboats now land. The waters and part of the shore, in this vicinity were, by the Indians, called Chingarora—pronounced Shing-ga-ro-ra—a name which ought by all means, to have distinguished the flourishing village adjacent, instead of the uncouth compound, Key-Port.

* * * * * * * * *

After the death of Colman, Hudson was more cautious and reserved in his intercourse with the natives. He dared not trust himself, nor his men in their power. He seized two of the men who came on board, intending to keep them. He dressed them in red coats, and carried them away, some sixty miles up the river. But they, preferring rather to be kings among fools, than fools among kings, on the morning of the 15th slipped through a port-hole and swam away with their red coats. After the vessel was under way they hailed it in derision.

The merchants of Amsterdam soon followed up the magnificent discovery of Hudson, by establishing trading posts and small settlements at different points. We have no knowledge of any such settlements in our country for about forty years after its discovery. The Dutch being concentrated at New Amsterdam, enjoyed however great facilities for trade, with the Indians of Navesink, and they soon became familiar with all our shores.

A map found by Mr. Broadhead in Loket Kas of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague, annexed to a memorial presented on the 18th of August, 1616, is a most valuable acquisition. A fac simile is published by Mr. O'Callaghan in his New Netherlands. It is surprising that at so early a date the Dutch should have given so extensive and yet so accurate a delineation of the general features of the country they claimed. What is more surprising, is, that the northern shores of Monmouth should be more accurately described than even the western part of Long Island: which appears therein as divided into three parts, by transverse straits, and the island Manhates, in the form of a triangle. But we have the Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers, Sandy Hook bay and peninsula, the Raritan river,

* Juet's Journal N. Y. Hist. Col. New Series, vol. 1, p. 323.

and even Mattavan and Waycake creeks with striking resemblance to their present appearance. What is still more remarkable, we have the name of the Aquamachukes, a tribe, or nation of Indians, inhabiting the interior of our state; together with hieroglyphics representing the lodges, or villages, of the Matavancons and Raritans; the former in the heart of Monmouth, and the latter on the south side of the Raritan river.

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

The repeated, but unavailing, complaints and prayers for aid and protection, which our Dutch ancestors were obliged to send over to the Fatherland against those troublesome people on their eastern borders — styled appropriately by Diedrich Knickerbocker, "the wandering Arabs of America"—were not calculated to induce the peaceable Hollanders to leave their quiet homes, to venture voluntarily, upon unknown hardships, and brave, not only the opposition of savages, but the rapacity of civilized Europeans, in a most undesirable scramble for their own rightful possessions.

While Dutch immigration made slow progress, English immigration, under the oppressive act of uniformity, like the tide, rolled rapidly and increasingly on. "The Massachuset Colony," says Cotton Mather, "was become like an hive overstocked with bees." They must swarm, of course; but whither? The Dutch possessed what the English needed; and the latter thought it "a sin to leave such valuable *lands uncultivated*, when such fine crops could be raised from them." It was not the policy recommended by the West India Company, to prohibit the formation of English settlements among their people; provided they would conform to existing regulations, and submit to the existing government. To this, however, the Puritans, considering themselves the straitest sect, would not agree. They would be under no laws but their own; and wherever they saw fit, they squatted; intending to make good their titles, ere long, by taking the reins of government into their own hands. For such a result they were evidently preparing, when in the year 1643, they formed the confederation of the "United Colonies of New England"—a league offensive and defensive, against both the Dutch and the Indians. They "are said to have met, shortly after, upon a design of extirpating the former."*

The ill-advised and reckless policy of Governor Kieft, in provoking

* Eastman's New York. O'Callaghan's New Netherland.

a bloody war with the Indians, at this time, was in a fair way of accomplishing these designs of the English without their agency. This disastrous war commenced in the year 1640, and continued, except during an interval of five months, until 1645. So desolating were its effects on the Dutch population, that, at its close, there were remaining around New Amsterdam, besides private traders, no more than a hundred men. The plantations on the New Jersey side, suffered, comparatively, more than any others. The savages laid waste every cultivated spot from the Navesink to Tappan.*

Both parties, having become nearly exhausted—though the Indians remained vastly superior in numbers, to the Dutch—overtures of peace from Governor Kieft were accepted by the natives. A grand council assembled at the request of the former. Six mighty chiefs, the representatives of thirteen of the surrounding tribes "seated themselves, silent and grave in front of Fort Amsterdam, before the Director-general and his council and the whole commonality; and there having religiously smoked the great calumet, concluded 'in the presence of the sun and of the ocean,' a solemn and durable peace with the Dutch; which both the contracting parties reciprocally bound themselves honorably and firmly to maintain and observe."†

It has been doubted by some whether our county was at all settled by white people under the Dutch regime. Without expressing a very confident opinion upon the subject, I will offer the evidences which have come under my own observation, in favor of such settlement.

Dr. Hodge in his history of the Presbyterian Church, asserts that, "previous to the surrender, the Dutch had settlements near Shrewsbury, around Newark, and on the banks of the Raritan, and were mixed with other settlers, in various parts of the eastern section of the State."‡

Mr. Whitehead informs us of a letter contained in the Albany Records from the Heer Werkhoven to Baron Vander Capellen, stating that the lands about Navesink and Raritan's Kill had been purchased for him in 1649, and complaining that they had not been allotted to him. There is no proof, adds our respected author, that it was ever

* Aert Theunissen Van Patten, as he was trading at the Bear-gat, outside of Sandy Hook, was surprised and murdered by the Indians, who afterwards, at Hoboken, killed also his wife, children and servants, and destroyed his cattle, stock and plantation. New Netherland, p. 287. Scot's Model, 276.

† O'Callaghan, 356—390.

‡ Hodge Con. His. Pres. Ch., p. 49.

done.* But the letter of Werkhoven is proof of a purchase, and of an intention to form a settlement.

The same author has given us from the Albany Records, a "Voyage to Newesing," or Navesink, by Mr. Krieges, Govert Lookerman, and others, in the company's yacht, in 1663. Here mention is made of their arriving "at the Kil which enters between Rensselaer's pier and the sand point."† There was then, it seems, a well known pier on our shore, called "Rensselaer's Pier," built of course by the Dutch, to accommodate sloops or other vessels. May there not have been planters, or traders settled in the interior, who had occasion to make use of this pier?

Smith, after mentioning the early settlements at Elizabeth Town on the grant of Col. Nicolls, seems to express a doubt, "whether Middletown and Shrewsbury had not Dutch and English inhabitants before." "About this time, however," he adds, "was a great resort of industrious, reputable farmers; the English inhabitants from the west end of Long Island almost generally removed hither; and most of them fixed about Middletown, from whence by degrees they extended their settlements to Freehold and thereabouts. To Shrewsbury there came many families from New England."‡

The same author afterwards§ relates the story of Penelope Stout; which may be relied on as substantially correct, and which affords strong evidence of the settlement of Middletown under the Dutch. I have compared it with two other written accounts; and they all agree in the main points; especially as to the date of the event. One is Benedict's History of the Baptists‖; and the other, a manuscript written by an old gentleman of the Stout family at Hopewell, more than twenty years ago. The posterity of Mrs. Stout also still preserve the tradition in their memory as they have done for more than a century.

I will briefly narrate the circumstances as taken from these several writers, without adhering strictly to the language of either:—While New York was in possession of the Dutch, about the time of the Indian war in New England, a Dutch ship from Amsterdam, was stranded on Sandy Hook, but the passengers got on shore. A young man who had been sick most of the voyage, was taken so ill after landing, that he could not travel. The other passengers afraid of the Indians, would not wait for his recovery, but promised to send for him on their arrival at New Amsterdam, to which they hastened.

* East Jersey, p. 21, in note.
† East Jersey, Note B. p. 177, 178.
‡ Smith's New Jersey, p. 62.
§ Ibid, p. 65–67.
‖ See vol. 1., p. 574.

The wife of the poor invalid, however, could not desert the object of her tender love. Though she could not save him from the hand of the ruthless savages, she could suffer death with him. The unhappy pair were soon discovered by the Indians, who, with unpitying eye, immediately despatched the man, and as they supposed also the woman. Having rifled them of their clothing and everything about their persons worth possessing, they departed, leaving their bodies on the beach. The young woman however revived; and though shockingly wounded, succeeded in finding a shelter in a hollow tree, in which she remained several days. At length she was discovered by two of the natives, one of whom would have killed her, but the other, an elderly man, prevented him; and laying her on his shoulder the humane Indian carried her to his wigwam near the present site of Middletown village. Some time after, the Dutch heard of a white woman being there among the Indians, and came to her relief. Her kind preserver, who by this time had healed her wounds, left it to her choice to go or stay. She went with them to New Amsterdam. Afterwards, having become acquainted with one Richard Stout, the hero of another tale —for there is no romance equal to that of real life—she married him. She was now in her twenty-second year, and Stout in his fortieth. Her first husband's name is not mentioned. The name of her father was Van Princis, of Amsterdam.

Richard Stout was the son of John Stout of Nottinghamshire, England, whose paternal mansion the son had left, and gone to sea, on board a vessel of war, on account of his father's interference in a love affair between him and a young woman beneath his rank. Having served about seven years in this capacity, he had received his discharge at New Amsterdam. Here he must have lived for some years acquiring the language of the people, and accumulating a handsome property, but remaining an incorrigible bachelor, until he met with the young Dutch widow; in whom he evidently found a congenial spirit. Her strange adventures, harmonizing in many respects with his own perhaps, wrought so powerfully on his sympathies, as, in spite of himself, to shake any rash purpose he may have cherished for half his former years. Besides, they were both adventurers in a new world, whither they had come to seek their fortunes; and so on.

The widow, during her residence among the Indians, had probably been no indifferent, or disinterested observer of the natural beauties of the country, the wonderful fertility of its soil, and the delightful temperature of its climate. The Indians too, though they had murdered her husband, she afterwards had learned, were less warlike and

cruel than those along the North River and about New Amsterdam ; and she had found among them at least one friend, in whom she could confide. Where could there, on the whole, be a more desirable spot for a settlement ?

I would not affirm that this young woman first turned the attention of her husband and others to the formation of a settlement at Middletown, and became herself its pioneer : but I must confess that I see nothing very improbable in the supposition. It is affirmed in the Stout manuscript, that immediately after her marriage with Stout, they settled in Middletown, and that "there were at that time, but six white families in the settlement, including their own ; which was in the year 1648." Here they "became rich in property and rich in children." They had seven sons and three daughters ; whose names, with those of their families, are still preserved. At the time of Mrs. Stout's death, which was at the age of 110 years, her offspring had increased to 502 souls. Whether any monumental stone marks the spot where her remains are deposited, I have not yet been able to ascertain ; but she bore to her grave, in her frightful scars and fractured scull, memorials more honorable than many of which brave warriors proudly boast—memorials, not of hatred to any of her species, but of pure attachment to the object of her plighted faith.

Smith, having mentioned her arrival at New Amsterdam, says—"A while after, marrying to one Stout, they lived together at Middletown among other Dutch inhabitants." These people may have been for a time mere squatters. They may have lived here in peace with the natives, and by their consent, without a written title to the soil, until the time of the surrender ; and then, some of the Dutch may have left their habitations and departed, with many others, especially from the weaker settlements, who left the country disgusted with the perfidy of the English. While such as were intermarried with English families and a few others, perhaps, remained and fell in soon after with the newly organized English settlement. These suggestions are offered with great diffidence, as merely hypothetical ; but they may be deemed worthy of consideration, in accounting for the want of further traces of the settlement on the Records at Albany or elsewhere, as intimated by Mr. Whitehead in his preface.

In corroboration of the above date of Stout's marriage, which was taken probably from the family record, it may be proper to mention that the name of his oldest son "John Stoutt," appears among the Townshippers of Navesink in 1668.* Richard Stoutt one of the

* See Monmouth Records.

patentees, probably, constituted his son, then under age, a townshipper with part of a share of land in order to make up the required number of settlers.

In 1664, Governor Stuyvesant, a man of great dignity, integrity and penetration, who by his activity and zealous devotion to the interests of his country had, during an administration of seventeen years, kept the New Englanders at bay, and brought the New Netherlands to a condition, comparatively happy and prosperous, was called suddenly to surrender the country to a British fleet.

* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *

Immediately after the surrender, preparations were made to form an English settlement in our county on quite an extensive plan. In April 1665, Col. Nicolls, the "Governor under his royal highness, the Duke of York, of all his territories in America," granted a patent of the whole of Monmouth and a great part of Middlesex, "unto William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, Richard Gibbins, Richard Stoutt, James Grover, John Bowne, John Tilton, Nathaniel Sylvester, William Reape, Walter Clarke, Nicholas Davis, and Obadiah Holmes, patentees, and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns." In this patent the country is described in the words following: "All that tract and part of the main land, beginning at a certain place, called or known by the name of Sandy Point, and so running along the bay west-north-west till it come to the mouth of Raritan river, from thence going along the said river to the westernmost part of a certain marsh land, which divides the river into two parts. And from that part to run in a direct south-west line into the woods twelve miles; and then to turn away south-east and by south until it fall into the main ocean.*

The principal conditions of this grant were that the patentees should within three years from its date, "manure and plant the aforesaid lands and premises, and settle there, one hundred families at least." With the validity of this patent we have at present no concern. It was afterwards disowned by the Lords Proprietors, which created no little difficulty. But they finally, in 1674 gave instruction, that the inhabitants of the Navesinks, considering their faithfulness to the Lords Proprietors, should upon their petition have their townships surveyed and incorporated, and have equal privileges with the other inhabitants of the Province; and the pretended Patentees, who had laid out money in purchasing land from the Indians, should have

* Leaming & Spicer, p. 661, and Monmouth Records.

allotted to them each 500 acres.* Our chief inquiry at present is, whether the hundred families were actually settled on this tract and where they took up their abode? This we have the satisfaction of being prepared to answer, from the original minutes of proceedings instituted under the patent, and preserved in our County Clerk's office.

"At a General Assembly of the Patentees and Deputies, held at Portland Point, the 4th of June, 1668, it was ordered upon full debate hereof, that no more persons, whatsoever, either purchasers, townsmen or others, shall henceforth be admitted or taken in, there being in number about one hundred and eighteen, as near as can at present be found; or if it be found there are not so many, yet notwithstanding, no more are to be from henceforth admitted as aforesaid." I have the whole list of one hundred and eighteen names; nearly all English. Several of these Englishmen had however been residents among the Dutch in New Netherland previous to the surrender. The patentees were chiefly from Long Island; but the greater part of the purchasers came from Rhode Island, the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies and from Barbadoes.

Their settlements were principally on the three necks of land called by the Indians Navesink, Narumsunk and Potapeck. Navesink included the Highlands and all the township of Middletown stretching along the shore of Raritan Bay. Narumsunk was that division which commences between the Navesink and Shrewsbury rivers, including Shrewsbury, Red Bank and Tinton Falls, and extending to Colt's Neck. Potapeck lay along the sea-shore, embracing Long Branch, Deal, and perhaps Eatontown. They were allowed, by the terms of their patent, to erect towns and villages, "provided that they associate themselves, and that the houses of their towns lie not too far distant and scattering one from the other." Under this provision Middletown and Shrewsbury soon sprung up to be towns of some importance.

They were permitted to erect "such fortifications" as were necessary "for defence against an enemy." Moreover, the Patentees and either five or seven associates or deputies, elected by the major part of the inhabitants, should constitute an assembly with "full power and authority to make such peculiar and prudential laws and constitutions amongst the inhabitants for the better and more orderly governing of them, as to them should seem meet: provided they be not repugnant to the public laws of the government."

* Leaming & Spicer, 664.

Had the powers thus conferred, only been possessed by the grantor, and had not the Lords Proprietors so soon laid their rude hands upon the potent instrument, put by his royal highness's governor into the hands of the twelve patentees of Navesink, East Jersey might have contained an imperium in imperio, with which Mickle's "State of Gloucester"* in the western division would have borne a very slight comparison. We should have had not only our legislature of Navesink; but it would have consisted of an upper and a lower house. The Patentees and Deputies would have been our Lords and Commons. All our out-posts too would have been studded with fortifications, bristling with the mighty weapons of defence. Not even the commonwealth of Rhode Island would have exceeded us in magnitude and importance. We should afterwards have entered, as a unit, into the great confederacy, and would this day have been equally potent in the Senate of the United States, with the mighty republic of Texas.

Under this patent, courts were instituted as early as 1667, and held their sessions first at Portland Point, and afterwards alternately at Shrewsbury and Middletown. All causes and actions of debt and trespass, to the value of ten pounds, were here to be tried without appeal; but the hearing of all criminal matters was to be remitted to the assizes at New York.

In 1668 there appears to have been some little difficulty at the organization of the General Assembly of the Province, calculated to test the independent spirit and the powers of the Navesinkers. "The Deputies for Middletown and Shrewsbury, Jonathan Holmes, Edward Tart, Thomas Winterton, and John Hans, refusing to take or subscribe the oaths of allegiance and fidelity, but with provisoes, and not submitting to the laws and government, were dismissed."† The majority of the inhabitants of these towns had also refused to pay their proportion of thirty pounds, five pounds for each town in the Province, levied at the previous session for the public expenses: they had likewise refused to submit to the laws of the Province: whereupon an act was passed appointing two men to go and demand the above rate, with an additional forty shillings from each town, being their proportion of a new levy of twelve pounds on the whole of New Jersey; and to take it by distress if they refused; also to demand the positive resolution of the major part of the inhabitants, whether or no they would submit to the laws and government under the Lords Proprie-

* Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, p. 35.

† Learning & Spicer, p. 85.

tors.* Whether these resolutions were ever enforced is doubtful, as the assembly broke up in dissension immediately after, "and seven years elapsed ere another met."

At the next session, in 1675, the province was divided into four counties, one of which consisted of "the two towns of Navesink."† But as the assembly had not determined the name of this county, the court appear to have found no little difficulty in fixing that important matter. The aboriginal name, which was at first adopted seems to have been ill-suited to the spirit of the age. A place without an English name was then considered no place at all. Hence the name of Navesink could no longer be endured. They could neither write nor pronounce it correctly. It stuck in their throats. The clerk of the court spelt it every way but the right one. At one time it was Newasink; at others Newsandes and Neusens. This they found would not do, and so at last they gave it up. Then they tried the name of Middletown. But this did not please Shrewsbury. They united the names of both into one; but this appeared so awkward that finally in despair they dated their sessions at ———. After taxing their ingenuity in vain for seven years, to settle this grave question, the general assembly of East Jersey under the twenty-four proprietors, at length relieved them of their perplexity by performing the duty to which all parents should themselves attend promptly. Never should it be left for children to name themselves. At their first session in 1682, they divided East Jersey into four counties defining the boundaries of each, and to the great joy and mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned gave to our county the genuine English, and ever memorable name of MONMOUTH.

* Leaming & Spicer, p. 89, 90. East Jersey, p. 52, 53.

† Leaming & Spicer, p. 96.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED MAY 7TH, 1846.

From Hon. Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati. The Transactions of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Vol. I.

J. Q. Adams's Oration before the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, Nov. 10th, 1843.

Two Annual Addresses before the Society in 1844 and 1845, by Jacob Burnet and E. D. Mansfield.

From Hon. Phil. Dickinson of Paterson. Copy of a letter from Robert Troup to Col. Hugh Hughes, Fishkill, New York; dated Raritan, Somerset Co., Jan. 16th, 1781.

From John Jay, Esq., of New York. History of the American Revolution, by William Gordon, D D. 3 vols., 8 vo.

Sketches of the History of New Hampshire, by John M. Whiton.

From the Author. History of Long Island, by the Rev. N. S. Prime.

From the New York Historical Society. The Oregon Question, by Albert Gallatin.

Proceedings of the Society for the years 1845 and 1843.

From John Jordan, Jr., Esq., of Phila. Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania. 16 vols.

From David A. Hayes. Tabular Statement of the number of acres of land in each county and of the amount of taxes assessed in Virginia in 1845.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Proceedings of the Society for the year 1845 and January and February, 1846.

From Abraham Clark, M. D., of Kinderhook. Reports by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen to its British and American Members.

Original Deed from Samuel Clark to Thomas Clark for land in Elizabethtown, Dec. 23d, 1702.

From the Author. History of Ferdinand and Isabella, (10th edition,) by William H. Prescott.

From George Hampton of Perth Amboy. Autographs of Brig. Genl. Mercer; Dep. Qr. Master Genl. James Caldwell, and Commissary Benjamin Flower of the Revolutionary Army.

From the State Department, Washington. Three boxes Public Documents, &c.

From George Folsom, Esq., of New York. Notes on the Iroquois Indians, by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

From the Maryland Historical Society. Newspaper Report of the Proceedings of the Society at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 5th, 1846.

Historical Sketch of the Early Christian Missions among the Indians of Maryland, by B. U. Campbell.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society. Collections of the Society. Vols. VIII and IX. 3d series.

From the Author. The Literature of American Local History, by Hermann E. Ludwig.

From the Author. Life of General Zebulon Pike, by Lt. Col. Henry Whiting, U. S. A. (Sparks' Amer. Biog. Vol. V.)

Revolutionary Orders of General Washington. Edited by Lt. Col. Whiting.

From Lieut. Wm. B. Beverley, U. S. A. The Trve Travels Adventvres and Observations of Captaine John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africke and America with the Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles. Reprint—2 vols., 8vo.

From Thomas Gordon of Trenton. Original Letter from William Dockwra, the Proprietors' Register in England to Governor Andrew Hamilton, of East Jersey, dated April 1st, 1693.

From R. S. Field of Princeton. Original Deed for lot in Burlington, dated September 23d, 1680.

From Charles Frazer of Trenton. Copy of a Letter from Governor Franklin to the Council and Assembly, dated June 23d, 1776, relating to his arrest and examination.

Original Parchment Deed for lands in West Jersey, dated April 6th, 1686.

From Col. Robt. G. Johnson. Copy of a Triparte Deed between William Fenwick and his son Edward; Frances Nevill; and John Heron and Edward Burdett, respecting the Manor of Staunton, Northumberland, the ancestral seat of John Fenwick of West Jersey.

"A brief account of the Swedish Mission from its commencement and cessation in Racoon and Penns Neck, by Rev. Doctor Nicholas Collin"—copied from their Church Record.

Copy of a Journal of Abel Thomas, a preacher of the Society of Friends, while travelling in the Southern States in 1781.

From Charles Sitgreaves, M. D., of Warren Co. A piece of Sandwich Island Calico, manufactured from Bark—a Geological specimen—and an Indian arrow head from the forks of the Delaware.

From Mrs. Stilwell of Freehold. "God's sovereignty no objection to the sinner's striving :"—a sermon by Wm. Tennent, Jr., 1765.

Through Rev. R. K. Rodgers. Four old New Jersey Papers and one Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia.

From Dr. Jacob Van Doren, Long Branch. Proceedings of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, 1798-9.

Two New Brunswick Gazettes, 1790.

Original Passport from the King of France, 1702.

From James N. Lawrence of Imlaystown. History of New Jersey, by Saml. Smith.

"Liberty and Property without Oppression"—referring to the riots in Monmouth Co., 1679.

Examination of Aaron Burr's Conspiracy.

Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Feb. 1771, with some account of the Society's Missions in the Colonies.

The Dying Words and Confession of William Stuart who was executed for Burglary and Murder in Burlington, July 4th, 1772.

Six miscellaneous interesting Pamphlets.

From Mr. Strong of Middletown Point. A sermon by Rev. George Whitefield preached in Philadelphia, 1746.

Minutes of New Jersey Assembly at Burlington, Oct. 16th, 1742, with notes thereon.

Petitions and Memorials of the Eastern and Western Proprietors to the Legislature, 1775.

Votes and Proceedings of the Committee of Safety of New Jersey, January and March, 1776.

From Littleton White of Shrewsbury. Original Patent from Sir George Carteret for land in Shrewsbury, 1679.

An Original Paper referring to the History of Shrewsbury.

Original Papers giving accounts of rencounters between 5 Tories and 12 American troops in 1779 and between 25 Refugees and a body of Citizens.

Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey, 1710,—May, 1730, April, 1762, May, 1763.

Orders of the Provincial Congress and Convention relative to the Militia, June 14th, and August 11th, 1776.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Council of New Jersey, February, 1750.

Two New York Weekly Journals, 1734 and 1744.

Original Letter from Phil. Kearny of Amboy, dated March 3d, 1736'7.

Marriage Licenses for various Parties, 1761 to 1769.

Original Manuscript Proceedings of Committee of Safety of Shrewsbury, 1775, 1776.

Assessor's List for the Poor Rate in Shrewsbury, 1764.

From Wm. H. Crawford of Middletown. The Declaration of Matthew and James Gibson—addressed to the Gov. of Pennsylvania—in relation to the killing of some Conestoga Indians, 1764.

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1744.

From Abra'm Probasco of Upper Freehold. Acts of General Assembly of New Jersey, 1754, 1757.

From George F. Fort, M. D., of New Egypt. An Original Paper on the death and capture of a notorious refugee, John Bacon.

From Jonathan Forman of Monmouth. The Plea of the Colonies against the charges of Lord Mansfield and others by a native of Pennsylvania.

Oration on the death of Washington, delivered at Trenton, by Rev. Saml. S. Smith, President of College of New Jersey.

MEMBERS ELECTED

MAY 7TH, 1846.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Peter C. Adams, *Newark.*
Garret B. Adrain, *N. Brunswick.*
James Aibro, *Elizabethtown.*

Isaac Baldwin, *Newark.*
Horace E. Baldwin, *Newark.*
Wickliffe E. Baldwin, *Newark.*
Francis J. Brognard, *Mays Landing.*
Abraham Brown, *Mt. Holly.*
John Wardell Brown, *Chesterfield.*
Bowes Reed Brown, *Recklesstown.*
Abraham Browning, *Camden.*

Thomas Cadwalader, *Trenton.*
Thomas P. Carpenter, *Woodbury.*
Samuel Cassedy, *Jersey City.*
Alex. G. Cattell, *Salem.*
Peter J. Clark, *Flemington.*
John Colt, *Paterson.*
William Cook, *Princeton*
John Coryell, *Lambertville.*

Stephen D. Day, *Orange.*
Eleazer Monroe Dodd, *Orange.*
Philemon Dickinson, *Trenton.*

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, *Bridgeton.*
James B. Elmendorf, M.D., *Millstone.*
Wm. B. Ewing, M.D., *Greenwich.*
James Ewing, *Trenton.*

Enoch Fithian, M.D., *Greenwich.*
George F. Fort, M.D., *New Egypt.*
Samuel R. Gummere, *Trenton.*

Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., *Newark.*
Edward T. Hillyer, *Newark.*
Jabez W. Hayes, *Newark.*
Thos. Douglass Hoxie, *Paterson.*

Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, *Rahway.*

John B. Johnes, M.D., *Moorestown.*

John Kean, *Elizabethtown.*
Thomas T. Kinney, *Newark.*
Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, *Amwell.*
Rev. Shep. K. Kollock, *Burlington.*

Isaac W. Lanning, *Trenton.*
John Lillie, M.D., *Lambertville.*

J. Dickinson Miller, *Jersey City.*
Edmund Morris, *Burlington.*
Franklin S. Mills, *Trenton.*
Wm. K. McDonald, *Newark.*

Whitfield Nichols, M.D., *Newark.*

Stacy A. Paxton, *Trenton.*
Jabez P. Pennington, *Newark.*
Joseph C. Potts, *Trenton.*

Isaac N. Rankin, *Newark.*
Gideon Ross, *Westfield.*
Wm. A. Righter, *Newark.*
David B. Ryall, *Freehold.*

Thomas J. Saunders, M.D., *Woodbury.*
William Stevens, *Newark.*
Wm. P. Sherman, *Trenton.*
Rev. Garret C. Schenck, *Pompton.*
William Snowden, *Trenton.*
George Sykes, *New Hanover.*
Rev. Samuel Starr, *Trenton.*
Thomas Sinnickson, *Salem.*
Robert D. Spencer, *Mt. Holly.*
Com. Chas. Stewart, U. S. N., *Bordentown.*
Lorenzo A. Sykes, *Newark.*
George W. Smythe, *Belvidere.*
Rev. Peter O. Studdiford, D.D., *Lambertville.*

Rev. J. Elliott Thompson, *Paterson.*
Nathan Thorp, *Rahway.*
Richard P. Thompson, *Salem.*
Joseph N. Tuttle, *Newark.*

Rev. Court'd Van Rensselaer, *Burlington.*
Peter Vredenberg, Jr., *Freehold.*

James W. Wall, *Trenton.*
William Wilson, *Lambertville.*
John H. Wakefield, *Lambertville.*
James Wood, *Morristown.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Joseph H. Crane, *Dayton, Ohio.*
Hon. Richard S. Coxe, *Washington City.*
Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., *Philadelphia.*
Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D.D., *New York.*
Harvey Lindsley, *Washington City.*
Col. Ichabod Crane, *U. S. A.*
David K. Este, *Cincinnati.*
Joshua B. Howell, *Uniontown, Pa.*
Rev. George Pierson, *Florida, Orange Co., New York.*
Hon. James D. Westcott, *Tallahassee, Fa.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Edward Armstrong, Esq., *Philadelphia.*
Hon. Isaac Blackford, *Terre Haute, Ind.*
Hon. George Bancroft, *Boston*
Prof. Edward D. Mansfield, *Cincinnati.*

Salem, *Sept.* 3*d*, 1846.

The New Jersey Historical Society met in the Court House at this place to-day at 12 o'clock. In the absence of the President, who was detained in Newark by his official duties, the chair was taken by the 1st Vice President, Col. Robert G. Johnson; the Hon. Charles C. Stratton, Governor of the State, occupying a seat at his side.

The Corresponding Secretary made a report of the Correspondence of the Society since the previous meeting. Communications had been exchanged with the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania; and letters were laid before the meeting from Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Wm. P. Preble, (of Maine), Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., and Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Philadelphia, D. K. Este, Esq., of Cincinnati, Rev. S. K. Kollock, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and others in acknowledgment of their election as Honorary, Corresponding, or Resident Members. A communication from Calvin Dodd, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for Essex county, tendering to the Society the use of a room, &c., in the Court House at Newark, was read, and, on motion of Rev. D. V. McLean, was laid on the table to be acted on at the January meeting, when the location of the Library, &c., will be determined on. A letter from Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, was read, correcting some errors, generally current, respecting the ancestors of Col. Peter Schuyler, and the origin of the name of Bergen, applied to the first settlement in East Jersey.

The Secretary stated that he had also received a note from the present possessor of the titles, &c. of the Carteret family in England, informing him that no papers or documents in any way relating to the connection of Sir George Carteret or his brother Philip with East Jersey, were known to be now in the possession of any branch of the family.

Among other donations announced were the original MS. minutes of the Committee of Safety for the town of Shrewsbury, from May 27th, 1775, to March 6th, 1776, and other papers of the time, received from Mr. Littleton White. The Secretary stated that they were of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as it had been somewhat doubtful whether Shrewsbury had ever joined with the other towns of Monmouth county in the patriotic measures which characterized that period of the Revolution: a doubt which was satisfactorily removed by these papers.

The afternoon session convened at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, from the Committee on Publication, reported that since the last meeting, the first number of the Quarterly Periodical of the Society had been published, and that the second was now in press. The Committee stated in their report that "as it was intended that this publication should not become a burthen to the Treasury, they hope that the members generally will use their exertions to enlarge the subscription list: at present there are not a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its continuance. The subscription being one dollar per annum, and it being the intention of the Committee to increase the quantity of matter, with the increase of patronage, there would be no impediment in the way of its general distribution on the score of price." After the report was read, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer made some remarks approbatory of the publication.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Committee on Statistics, presented a paper prepared for the Committee by Col. Johnson, exhibiting the annual exports of Salem co., giving ample evidence of the fertility of its soil, and the industry of the people.

It would be an essential service to the State would similar statistics be obtained from every county.

Mr. Kinney, from the Committee on Purchases, reported substantially that the committee had procured information, since the last meeting, of two perfect files of the two oldest papers of the State, which it was probable would be obtained for the library—but nothing had as yet been secured under the authority given the committee.

In consequence of the absence of the Chairmen, no reports were received from the Committee on the Society's Seal—on the monumental inscriptions in Newark—and on the circumstances connected with the death of Rev. James Caldwell.

Mr. Whitehead presented the inscriptions on the monuments in the old burying grounds in Perth Amboy, and the Society was inform-

ed that similar registers were in preparation by gentlemen in a number of the older towns of the State.

Rev. Dr. OGILBY, in behalf of the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably on a number of names presented at the last meeting, when the gentlemen thus nominated were generally elected, and new nominations were made to be acted on at the next meeting.

Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON presented the following preamble and resolutions;

This Society having heard with gratification that the citizens of Monmouth County in this State have organized an Association for the erection of a Monument on the battle ground of Monmouth, to mark the scene and perpetuate the prominent incidents of the memorable battle of the American Revolution fought near Freehold in that County,

Be it Resolved, That this Society feel a lively interest, in all efforts to preserve by appropriate mementos the remembrance of the events, in our State, which are signalized for their patriotism and valor, and do cordially recommend to their fellow-citizens of Monmouth county the prosecution of their patriotic design of erecting on the battle-field of Monmouth a suitable monument to commemorate that brilliant display of American heroism, and trust that the zeal and energy already manifested will be continued, and its speedy completion secured.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully recommend to the Legislature of this State, to all civil and ecclesiastical societies, and to all associations and professions of men, the securing of the portraits of distinguished Jerseymen, who, whether in church or state, in the private walks of life or in distinguished public stations, have by their wisdom and their virtues, interwoven their names with their country's history, and adorned by their useful and honorable lives the annals of New Jersey, to be preserved in such places as should be deemed most suitable;—to the end that posterity may thus enjoy the most vivid and impressive memorials of their illustrious progenitors, and be animated to the imitation of their excellence.

Dr. MAURICE BEASLEY presented the Society with a copy of the Diary of Mr. Jacob Spicer, kept for many years previous to the Revolution, abounding with entries illustrative of the manners and customs of his time.

Col. JOHNSON presented for the inspection of the Society, the original commission to Fenwick, as Major of Cavalry, to attend with his troop at Carlisle; bearing the sign manual of Oliver Cromwell:—an old and interesting document in good preservation.

The Society then took a recess until evening, when a paper was read before a large audience by Wm. B. Kinney, Esq., of Newark, "On the establishment and progress of the Press and Periodical Literature in New Jersey."

On motion of Mr. Jackson,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be communicated to the author of the elegant, impressive and valuable paper, which has just been read, and that a copy be requested to be placed in the archives of the Society.*

On motion of Mr. McLean,

Resolved, That the Society entertaining a grateful sense of the hospitalities received from the citizens of Salem, respectfully return their thanks therefor.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Elizabethtown on the first Thursday in November, 1846.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, Sept. 3d, 1846.

FROM REV. ASHBEL GREEN, D.D.

Philadelphia, *May 19th*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received information that I had been elected a member of "The Historical Society of New Jersey." I enclose ten dollars for your Association; which is probably the only contribution I shall ever make. If I live a few weeks longer, I shall enter my 85th year. A merciful God has been pleased to spare my eye-sight; so that I have read more pages within the last seven years, than in any similar period of my life. But I am very feeble, and my lower ex-

* Mr. Kinney's Paper is reserved for publication hereafter.

tremities are so weak, that I cannot walk any distance, without an arm to hold me up. But "all the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come." Make my best respects acceptable to your fellow members.

Affectionately adieu,

ASHBEL GREEN.

Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray.

FROM MR. S. ALOFSEN.

Jersey City, *August* 31*st*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

The discourse of Mr. King before the Society contains a few statements in regard to the date of the arrival, in this country, of the families of the Van Rensselaers and the Schuylers, etc. etc.—which are not correct, although made, I presume, on no less authority than Judge Benson, Chancellor Kent, and other distinguished names.

I have taken the liberty to correct these slight mistakes by a note which you will find annexed to the copy I herewith enclose, with the request that the same may be placed in the library of the Society.

[Which corrections are as follows:

On page 34—The conjecture—that there were some Norwegians among the colonists of *Bergen*, from whom the place derived its name is supported by neither tradition nor authority. It is more probable that the settlement was named after the village of Bergen in the environs of Alkmaar—a city in the Province of Holland. In my opinion, however, the place derived its name from the features of the country;—the hills being, at least in the eyes of a Hollander, sufficiently high to be called "Mountains"—(*Bergen.*)

On page 54 is the reference to the Schuyler family. From MSS. in possession of the Schuyler family, at West Troy, Rhinebeck, New York, and Belleville, N. J., and from the archives of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck (lodged in part with Dr. Callaghan at Albany) and those of the Dutch Church at Albany, which I have examined, I have deduced the following facts:

Philip Pieterse, (or son of Pieter) Schuyler of Amsterdam, arrived in New Netherlands about 1649-50; not 1632 as stated by Mr. King (and also by myself in a letter printed on page 71: inwhich another

error is committed in making General Philip Schuyler the grandson of "Peter," instead of *John* Schuyler.) He married Dec. 12th, 1650, at Fort Orange, Margritta, daughter of Arentse Van Sleechtenhorst of Niewkerck, Director of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck. He died 9th May, 1683, O. S., and in his last will was styled Captain and old Commissioner of Justice in Albany. His eight surviving children were :—

1. *Geertrui*, who married Stephanus Van Cortland of New York and left descendants.

2. *Alyda*, who married, first, Nicholas Van Rensselaer, Clergyman of Albany, and second, Robert Livingston of Albany, by whom she had issue.

3. *Pieter*, whose descendants reside at West Troy, N. Y.

4. *Brant*, who settled in the city of New York and left descendants.

5. *Arent*, born 25th June, 1662, settled in New Jersey early in the 18th century and left descendants. He resided at Pompton in 1706 ; subsequently, about 1710, he removed to New Barbadoes, now Belleville, and a few years after he opened the copper mines which were on his estate. *Colonel Peter Schuyler* was the second son of his second marriage.

6. *Philip*, left no descendants.

7. *Johannes*, left descendants and was the grandfather of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution.

8. *Margritta*, married John Collins of Albany and left descendants.]

With great regard, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your ob't serv't,

S. ALOFSEN.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc., Newark.

EXPORTS OF SALEM COUNTY,

Communicated by Colonel Robert G. Johnson.

Salem, *June 20th*, 1846.

Dear Sir,

I send to you for the information of the Historical Society of New Jersey, the *Statistics* of the estimated *annual exportation* of the surplus articles produced by the labor and care of the people of the County of Salem.

I will here remark that the County of Salem contains about 300 square miles, and the population by the last census was ascertained to be 16,024.

GRAIN.					
Wheat,	68,919 bush.	at 90 cts.	$62,027 10		
Corn,	386,254 "	" 50 "	193,127 00		
Oats,	174,574 "	" 31 "	54,117 94		
Buckwheat,	6,000 "	" 60 "	3,060 00		
Rye,	2,322 "	" 60 "	1,392 00		
				$313,724 00	
MEAT FROM LIVE STOCK.					
Fat Cattle, 880 head, average weight per head 575 lbs. at $5 per hund.			$25,300		
Pork in the Hog, 600,000 lbs. at $5,			30,000		
Calves, 4,450 head at $4,50 per head,			20,025		
Sheep, 4,000 head at $2,00 " "			8,000		
				83,325 00	
Hay, Straw, Brooms, Husks,				28,400 00	
GRASS SEEDS.					
Clover,	500 bushels	at $5 00	$2,500		
Timothy,	600 "	" 2 50	1,500		
Herd,	30,000 "	" 0 45	13,500		
				17,500 00	
FRUITS.					
Apples, Plums, Peaches,—50,000 bushels taken from Salem wharves,				17,500 00	
TRUCK,					
In which the people estimate garden and field vegetables; also they have included in their sales fruits of different kinds. This was from the principal truck growers from the townships adjoining the river,				50,475 00	
FOREST.					
Ship Plank,	450,000 feet	at $20	$90,000		
Sawed Scantling,	315,000 "	" 15	36,750		
Cord Wood,	12,100 cords	at 3½	42,350		
Staves,	35,000	at 20	700		
Hoop Poles,	290,000	at 35	7,250		
Bark, (ground)	260 tons	at 22	5,720		
Market Baskets,	16,000	at 31	4,960		
				187,730 00	
				Carried forward,	$698,654 00

	Amount brought forward,	$698,654 00
	VESSELS—*Ships.*	
Stephen Baldwin,	650 tons.	
Shenango,	600 "	
Burlington,	600 "	
Watagee,	450 "	
	Barques.	
Sarah Hand,	350 tons.	
*Pons,	250 "	
	2900 tons at $35 per ton,	$101,500
	STEAMERS.	
John McKeim,	300 tons.	
Erickson,	100 "	
Empress,	140 "	
Cumberland,	100 "	
	640 tons at $35 per ton,	$22,400
	SCHOONERS.	
Monmouth,	140 tons.	
Emma Louisa,	120 "	
Forrest,	100 "	
2 at Pennsgrove,	200 "	
Barge,	140 "	
Sloop Ann,	60 "	
Do.	30 "	
	790 tons at $30 per ton,	$23,700
7 Canal Boats,	700 " at $15 per ton,	10,500
	Total,	158,100
These vessels were built within the last six years, (as I have understood,) and as it takes much time in preparing the materials, the labor of building them must necessarily render a length of time unavoidable, so as to run into different years. The whole amount of their market value as above being divided by 6, the number of years, makes the annual surplus		26,350 00
	Carried forward,	$725,004 00

*Pons was the Slaver.

Amount brought forward,		$752,400 00
☞ There are now on the stocks building 4 schooners, 2 sloops, 5 large canal boats, (largest size,) 1 lime boat of 60 tons.		
FURS AND WOOL.		
Furs—principally sent to New York, -	$7,500	
Wool, - - - - - - -	5,500	
		13,000 00
LEATHER, SOAP AND CANDLES.		
Leather, - - - - - - -	$13,000	
Soap and Candles, - - - -	4,460	
		17,460 00
Castings, - - - - - -	$5,000	
Scrap Iron, - - - - -	1,000	
Feathers and Rags, - - - -	1,000	
Cider and Vinegar and Bricks, - -	640	
		7,640 00
Carriages, - - - - - -	$3,000	
Grain Threshing Machines, - - -	923	
Oil of Sassafras, - - - -	1,000	
Sumac, 50 tons, at $35 per ton, - -	1,750	
		6,673 00
		$769,777 00

With considerable labor and expense I have obtained the foregoing. I regret that I could not get the Truck and Fruit Growers to discriminate the produce of the different articles by them raised, but I am inclined to think that the estimates are fair and reasonable. I regret that I could not in any way ascertain the value of the different kinds of Poultry exported. From what I have seen on board the steamboats from our town and have heard from the two upper townships which send a great proportion by wagons to Camden, I am inclined to believe that we might safely set down our exportation at $20,000.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

P. S.—Would it not afford much valuable information to our Society and the agricultural interest in particular were gentlemen to undertake to collect statistics similar to the foregoing in every county of the State?

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

I.—TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS to the Jail of the *County of Essex* from 1838 to 1845 inclusive, with the *offences charged* alphabetically arranged—submitted by the Committee on Statistics:

OFFENCES.	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	Total in 8 years.
Adultery,	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	5
Aiding an Escape,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Arson,	8	2	—	2	2	3	—	2	19
Assault,	42	57	56	46	42	44	63	89	439
Bigamy,	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	5
Burglary,	4	9	6	6	4	12	8	4	53
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Counterfeiting,	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Counterfeit Money, (passing)	5	15	2	4	8	1	6	1	42
Disturbing Worship,	2	1	3	—	2	4	1	1	14
Drunkenness,	137	102	54	51	40	60	88	142	674
False Pretenses, (obtaining property)	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	2	12
Forgery,	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	2	9
Gaming,	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Horse Stealing,	1	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	8
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Insane,	—	2	2	2	—	3	4	2	15
Illegal Voting,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Keeping Disorderly House,	—	2	6	4	4	7	4	9	36
Keeping House of Ill-fame,	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
Larceny,	54	45	31	23	54	41	53	65	366
Lewdness,	8	5	7	—	—	—	—	2	22
Malicious Mischief,	—	—	2	1	—	4	2	2	11
Murder and Causing Death,	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
Perjury,	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	9
Parentage of Bastards,	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	9
Pickpockets,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Poisoning,	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Profanity,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Rape and attempt to commit, &c.,	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rioting and disturbing the Peace,	36	32	22	32	30	33	22	39	246
Robbery,	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
Runaway & disorderly Apprentices,	3	1	—	1	—	4	5	3	17
Selling Liquor,	2	1	3	3	3	1	—	2	15
Slander,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Threats against Life or Property,	5	5	6	5	6	6	9	13	55
Vagrancy,	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	9
Witnesses,	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
Other Offences,	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	8
Total each year,	326	296	217	191	211	236	286	398	2161

Note.—Sometimes the same person was committed under several processes on the same day *for like offences*—and wherever this was observed, each case was considered but as *one* commitment: but where the commitments were for different offences, such, for instance, as "Assault" and "Drunkenness," every one was counted.

II.—Classification of Persons committed to the *Jail of the County of Essex* from 1838 to 1845 inclusive.

YEAR.	WHITES.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1838	227	44	39	16	326
1839	224	43	26	3	296
1840	163	32	21	1	217
1841	153	19	15	4	191
1842	135	22	43	11	211
1843	179	21	31	5	236
1844	230	22	27	7	286
1845	338	30	26	4	398
Total 8 years	1649	233	228	51	2161

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEES OF

FREEHOLD AND SHREWSBURY

IN MONMOUTH CO., ON THE OPENING OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The following papers—the originals of which were presented to the Society by Littleton White and James M. Lawrence, Esqrs. of Monmouth County—embody much interesting information, not before known, respecting the eventful period to which they refer, and are, consequently, a valuable addition to the local annals of that portion of the State. The connection between the papers and the events of the time will be seen from the following summary :—

The Boston Post Bill went into operation on May 10th, 1774, and on June 1st the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the House of Assembly, replied to the communication received from Massachusetts, tendering their sympathy, &c. But, *the first public meeting* of the people of New Jersey to express their sentiments respecting the grievances of the Bostonians was held, it is believed, at *Lower Freehold* on the 6th June. The general movement, which soon thereafter ensued, was brought about by circular letters, emanating from a meeting of the citizens of Essex County held on the 11th June, and

the one sent to Monmouth will be found among the papers that follow (A.)

In consequence of this letter a general meeting of the people of Monmouth was held at Freehold on the 19th July, at which patriotic resolutions, drawn up with more than ordinary ability, were adopted.—The original draft is thought to be in the possession of the Society, but as the resolutions have already been given to the public, in Force's Documentary History of the United States, they have not been introduced here. Subscriptions were set on foot for the relief of the Bostonians and the result is shown in the following papers, (B. C. D.)

Freehold continued to act openly and efficiently in upholding the liberties of the country. On the 10th December, a township committee of Inspection was appointed, and the example was followed by various other towns in the County; but the people of Shrewsbury were not equally zealous. One of the following papers (E.) however, shows that there were some among them who did not hesitate openly to avow their desire to cooperate with the other townships.

Some time having been allowed to pass without any definite proceedings on the part of the people of Shrewsbury towards a union with their neighbors, the Committee of Freehold on 6th March, 1775, addressed to them the urgent letter which will be found among the papers. (F.) This producing no effect, on the 14th March, the Committee adopted a resolution declaring, the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, while in their refractory position, enemies to their King and country, and that they would have no dealings with them while they so remained. (Force's Doc. Hist. I. p. 131.] The papers that follow (G.) show that these appeals and remonstrances were at last effectual. It is to be regretted that they do not contain all the proceedings of the County.—Com.]

(A.)

LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE OF ESSEX COUNTY.

Elizabeth Town, *June 13th*, 1774.

Gentlemen,

The alarming Measures which have been lately taken to deprive the Inhabitants of the American Colonies of their constitutional Rights and Privileges, together with the late violent Attacks made upon the Rights and Liberties of the Inhabitants of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay (for asserting and endeavoring to maintain their Rights) manifestly intended to crush them without Mercy and thereby disunite and weaken the Colonies, and at the same time dare them to assert or own their Constitutional Rights, Liberties or Prop-

ernes, under the Penalty of the like, and if possible, worse Treatment; and as the Assembly of New Jersey are not like to meet in Time, to answer the Design proposed, and the neighboring Colonies are devising and expecting the immediate Union of this Colony with them—Sundry of the Inhabitants of the County of Essex by Advertisements convened a general Meeting of said County at Newark, on Saturday last, when the said Inhabitants unanimously entered into certain Resolves and Declarations upon that Occasion, a Copy of which You have inclosed. We, the Committee appointed by the said Meeting, do earnestly request that You will immediately by Advertisement or otherwise, call a general Meeting of your County for the Purposes aforesaid as soon as possible, as we have Intelligence that it is most probable the general Congress of the Colonies will be held the latter End of July next. We think New Brunswick the most Suitable Place for the Committees to meet, and with Submission to them desire they will meet us at New Brunswick on Thursday the Twenty-first Day of July next, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, unless Some other Time and Place more Suitable shall in the meanTime be agreed upon.

We earnestly request your answer as Soon as possible.

Letters of this Tenor and Date we now dispatch to the other Counties of this Colony.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most ob't Serv'ts,

by order, STEPHEN CRANE, *Ch'n.*

To Messrs. Edward Taylor, Richard Lawrence, Elisha Lawrence, John Taylor and Henry Waddle,* and others, Inhabitants of the County of Monmouth, Friends to the Liberties and Privileges of the American Colonies.

—

(B.)

LETTER FROM EDWARD TAYLOR TO JOSIAH HOLMES.

MIDDLETOWN, *January 11th*, 1775.

MR. HOLMES,

I here Send you the Copies of the Boston Letter, which may Inform the public that our present has Reached them and their thanks therefor. We wrote to them desiring them Not to Give up, and if they Should want a further Supply of bread to Let us know. I here Inclose the printed account of their Proceedings which I desire to have

*The Letter was directed to these gentlemen "or to any Body else in Monmouth County."

Returned. I Expect Justice Grover will be at your town Meeting who you may Send it by.

I am, Sir, your Humble Serv't,

EDWARD TAYLOR.

To Mr. Josiah Holmes, Shrewsbury.

(C.)

LETTERS FROM THE BOSTON COMMITTEES

enclosed in the foregoing.

Boston, *October 21st*, 1774.

(A Copy.)

Gentlemen,

You Will be Informed by Our Committee for Donations of the Receipt of Your generous present to the Sufferers in this town by the Operation of the Cruel and Detested Port bill. Such Charities not only Serve to Shew the Union and tender Sympathy of the Colonies with and for Each other, but will fix an Everlasting brand of infamy upon a Ministry whose Conduct with Respect to this devoted town has made Such Large and Extensve Charities so absolutely necessary. We are Extremely Obliged to you for the favorable Sentiments Respecting the behavior of the Inhabitants of Boston in their endeavors to ward off that Slavery and ruin which the Venal Ministry of a Venal Nation have long meditated for these once happy Colonies. As for this we are now more Immediately Suffering under the heavy Rod of power and have Reason to Expect an increase of punishment, may our future Conduct be such as will no ways derogate from our Character as men and as Christians. Happy as we are that Our Opposition to the Late Edicts of a british parliament has not only been approved by the Several towns and provinces, but by the Continental Congress, who Consider our Sufferings as the Common Cause of America, there are Yet Some in Every Colony who you may pertinently Compare *to Moles both as to Sight and Dirty Grovelling*. Of such a Cast is a writer in Rivington's Gazetteer, who, in order to deny the Charities for our poor, Asserted with more boldness than truth, that this town had voted to Expend the Collections in paving Our Streets. The Inclosed account of that Committee's prudence will show you how these Charities are applied; and as to the necessity of their Continuance you may Judge when I assure you that without exaggeration and the least Design to Lessen Our Obligations to Our worthy and Generous Donors, that this town Suffers in One Month a Greater Loss than the whole of those Brotherly Donations have

amounted to. The particular State of the town and the Late accounts from England with Respect to the present Measures You'll find in the Newspaper herewith under the Boston head. I intended to have been more particular, but am this Moment Called to attend the provincial Congress at Cambridge. Our best Respects to Our worthy and patriotic Brethren of the County of Monmouth.

I am, Gentlemen,

your Most Humble Serv't,

WILLIAM COOPER.

To the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Monmouth.

—

(D.)

Boston, *October 21st*, 1774.

(A Copy.)

Sir,

The kind and Generous Donation of the County of Monmouth in the Jerseys we are now to Acknowledge and with grateful hearts to thank you therefor, having Received from the Committee of said County (p^r^ Capt Brown) Eleven hundred and forty Bushels Rye and fifty Barrels Rye Meal, for the Suffering poor of this town, which shall be applied to the purpose Intended by the Donors—and what further Cheers Our hearts is your kind assurances of a further Supply if necessary to Enable us to Oppose the Cruel parliamentary acts Levelled not Only against this town but Our whole Constitution.

We in this town are indeed Suffering Greatly by the port bill, &c., but as it is the Cause of America, we the More patiently bear the heavy burthen, nor shall we reckon any thing too dear to Sacrifice for the Constitutional Rights of Our Brethren throughout the Colonies, nor even think of receding from or Giving up those rights,—as we are not Insensible of the noble Exertions and generous Donations of our brethren of the Jerseys, and throughout the Colonies we patiently bear the burthens providence has been pleased *first* to lay on us, not doubting but that all America will with *One* heart Oppose Every Unconstitutional act of parliament that Shall any way Infringe upon Our Charters and the rights which as Men God and Nature has Given us.

You Our brethren pity us, and we doubt not pray for us; but you Can't be fully Sensible of what we bear. Our Extensive trade being Stopped and Ruined Carries Such a train of Evils with it we Can't Enumerate, and therefore will not pretend to describe them. Your Own Reflections will furnish you Some Idea of Our Deplorable Circumstances better than we Can picture it.

We would Only Say as to Our present *Situation* that our Castle, the key of the province, is in the hands of the troops—our harbor Clogged with Ships of War—Our town filled with Six Regiments, and more Coming—the Entrance of the town fortified by a Strong Entrenchment and Cannon pointed against the whole Country—but we are not Discouraged, God has done Great things for us, he is still helping, and we trust he will in his Own time and way Deliver us.

I am, with Great Respect and Esteem, for the Committee of Donations in this town,

Sir, Your Most Obliged Humble Serv't,

BENJ. AUSTIN, per order.

To Mr. Edward Taylor and others, Committee of Correspondence for the County of Monmouth In New Jersey.

—

(E.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

Agreeable to the Resolutions of the Late General Continental Congress—The Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury, more Especially Such as are properly Qualified for Choosing Representatives to Serve in General Assembly, are hereby Warned to meet at the House of Josiah Halstead, in said Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, the 17th of this Instant, January, at noon, in Order to Choose a Committee for the Several purposes as Directed By the Said Congress.

As the Method Ordered By the Congress Seems to Be the only peaceable Method the Case will admit of, on failure of which, Either Confirmed Slavery or a Civil War of Course Succeeds: the Bare mention of Either of the two Last is Shocking to humane Nature, more particularly So to all true friends to the English Constitution. Therefore it Becomes the Indispensible Duty of all Such to Use their Utmost Endeavors in favor of the first or peaceable Method, and Suffer it not to miscarry or fail of its Salutary and much Desired Effects By means of any Sinister Views or Indolence of theirs. Surely Expecting on the one Hand to Be Loaded with the Curses arising from Slavery to the Latest posterity, or on the other hand the Guilt of Blood of thousands of their Brethren and fellow Christians to Lay at their Door and to Be Justly Required at their Hands. Think well of this Before it Be too Late and Let not the precious moment Pass.

SHREWSBURY, *January 2d*, 1775.

(F.)

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE OF FREEHOLD.*

FREEHOLD, *March 6th*, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Union of the american Colonies is at this alarming Crisis so earnestly desired, and assiduously promoted by every true advocate for Liberty ; and as the Representatives of this Colony have unanimously approved of, and given their assent to all the Measures recommended by the late general continental Congress; This Committee of Inspection earnestly hope that the same Unanimity may take Place in the adoption of said Measures through all the Townships in the County of Monmouth, and as they now take it for granted, that every objection, which has before operated against the Election of a Committee of Inspection in the Township of Shrewsbury, must be obviated, they entreat them by the sacred Ties of Friendship, and the Love of Freedom, and as they would wish the Promotion of Peace and Harmony, to acceed to the Plan so universally adopted, and not to fail constituting a Committee at their present annual Town Meeting.

But surely this Importunity must be at this Time in a Degree unnecessary ; our Brethren in Shrewsbury must be as ready to embrace, as others to recommend the Measure. We therefore presume we shall have the Happiness of their hearty Concurrence with us in [our] future County Transaction in Behalf of the grand [l ing] Cause.

We present you, gentlemen, our kindest Respects and best Wishes, and are, with due [respect] your Friends and fellow Subjects—The Committee of Inspection For Freehold.

Signed by their Order,

NATH. SCUDDER, *Clerk.*

—

(G.)

At a Meeting of freeholders and Inhabitants of the township of Shrewsbury this 27th Day of May, 1775, the following Persons were By a Great Majority Chosen a Committee of Observation for the Said town agreeable to the Direction of the General Continental Congress held at Philadelphia y^e^ 5th of September, 1774, viz :

Josiah Holmes,	*Nicholas Vanbrunt,*
John Little,	*David Knott,*
Joseph Throckmorton,	*Cornelius Vandeveer,*
Samuel Breese,	*Samuel Longstreet,*

* Addressed " To the Respectable Inhabitants of the Township of Shrewsbury at their Annual Town Meeting."

Thomas Morford, *Benjamin Dennis,*
Garret Longstreet, *Cornelius Lane,*
Daniel Hendrickson.

Ordered, that Daniel Hendrickson and Nicholas Vanbrunt, or Either of them, Do attend the provincial Congress now Sitting at Trentown, With full power to Represent there this town of Shrewsbury. And that Josiah Holmes, David Knott and Samuel Breese Be a Sub-Committee to prepare Instructions for the Deputy or Deputies who are to attend the Congress at Trentown.

Josiah Holmes was Unanimously Chosen Chairman.

JOSIAH HOLMES, *Chairman and Town Clerk.*

* * * * * * * * * * *

—

The Shrewsbury Committee met by appointment at the House of Mr. Bonham, 6th October, 1775, and unanimously placed Josiah Holmes in the Chair—

Ordered, that public advertisements be put up for the Officers of the Several districts in this Township to render in the names of all that still retain the province arms contrary to the sense of the advertisement published by the late committee, dated 16th September, 1775, for them to be proceeded against; and also a full account must be taken of all the province arms in this township into whose hands they are, by the Captains or their order of each district, and that he takes receipts from all holding them that do train, and that a Copy of this order be served upon the Colonel.

Ordered, that Col. Samuel Breese ask the assessor about his assessment and acquaint the Chairman of the sum of his information.

Whereas the riotous and numerous meetings of negroes at unlicensed houses is pernicious in itself and may be of pernicious consequences; if the Col. is informed of any such meetings he is desired to use his militia, or as many as he finds necessary, to secure the Negroes, and give the names of the delinquents, to be proceeded against agreeable to Law.

Ordered, that all these proceedings be publicly advertised in two of the most public places in this township.

The business of the day being ended, the Committee adjourned to next Monday week, 16th October, 1775, to meet at Mr. Bonham's.

Members present—

Josiah Holmes, *John Little,*
Jeremiah Bonham, *Cornelius Lane,*
John Polhemus.

Octo^{r} y^{e} 16th, 1775.

The Committee met according to the above adjournment.

Present—

Josiah Holmes, *Gavine Dummond,*
John Little, *John Polhemus,*
Jeremiah Bonham, *Henry Green,*
David Knott, *Cornelius Lane,*
James Davis.

Whereas the meeting together of Servants, Negroes and other Disorderly Persons at Unlicensed Taverns and other Bad Houses, is attended with Great Mischief and Damage not only to the Masters, But to all the Neighborhood, and may Be of more fatal and pernicious Consequence to the Community in General; Therefore, in Order that the penalties of the Law may Be more Duly Inflicted on all Such Offenders—

Resolved, that the Colonel Shall Order a party or parties of the Militia to attend at Such Suspected places at proper times to Search for and to Apprehend all Such transgressors of the Law.

Ordered, that the above Resolve Be made public By Advertisement.

The Committee adjourned to Monday y^{e} 13th of November next, to meet at this place, at noon.

—

Nov^{r} y^{e} 13th, 1775.

The Committee Met according to the above adjournment.

Present—*John Little,* *David Knott,*
Jeremiah Bonham, *John Polhemus,*
Cornelius Lane, *Josiah Holmes.*

Cap^{t} James Mount Being about to Sail in Ballast to the West Indies Requested the Committee to Appoint proper persons to Search his Vessel the Day of her Sailing to See that the Rules of the General Congress were Duly Observed.

Resolved, that Jn^{o} Hartshorne, Henry Marsh and Josiah Holmes, or any two of them, Attend the Said Service.

Whereas Divers Complaints are Made against the Shop Keepers and Retailers of Goods and Merchandize that they take an Exorbitant advance on Sundry articles; therefore,

Resolved, that if any Person or Persons Can Well Support Such Charge that they attend the Committee on the 11th of Decem^{r} next, at the House of Jeremiah Bonham, where Due attention will Be Given to their Complaints and Such Redress as the Rules of General Congress hath provided Shall be had. The accused must have proper notice Before a final Conclusion.

Ordered, that this Resolve Be published By Advertisement in this town.

Resolved, that Mr. Little Wait on Mr. John Wardel and Mr. R^{d} Fole and Let them know that the Committee Request a Sight of the Letters they Lately Rec^{d} from England.

Ordered, that the Committee meet again at this place on Monday y^{e} 11th of December next.

—

At a Meeting of the Committee at the House of Jeremiah Bonham, Jun^{r} Nov^{r} y^{e} 27th, 1775,

Present—*John Little,* *Jeremiah Bonham,*
Henry Green, *Cornelius Lane,*
Josiah Holmes.

Whereas this Committee is Informed that Suspected Persons are Buying up Wheat In order for transportation, and actually Have Sent off a Vessel Load with it, to what place and for what purpose to this Committee Unknown, and are Also Informed the Same Vessel or Some Other is Expected to Be Soon in Shrewsbury River in order to Load With Wheat; Therefore,

Resolved, that the Colonel Order a party of the Militia to Be Ready to Secure Such Vessel or Vessels Until Such time this Committee are Well Assured and Satisfied that the Rules of the General Congress are not transgressed, and that Such Exportations are not for the Use of our Enemies; And also that the Chairman Wait on Col. Breese with a Copy of this Resolve.

—

Decem^{r} 11th, 1775.

The Committee Met according to the Last Adjournment.

Present—*John Little,* *Jeremiah Bonham,*
John Polhemus, *Henry Green,*
Cornelius Lane, *Josiah Holmes.*

the Committee Resumed the Consideration of the Exportation of Wheat from this town; And as Mr. Jn^{o} Vanmater had Undertaken to Be answerable for What he Sent to Mr. Jn^{o} Rappell of Long Island, he the S^{d} Vanmater was Called and Heard.

Resolved, that the Wheat Already Purchased By S^{d} Vanmater (provided it Do not Exceed one Load for the Vessel that hath taken off two freights already) May Be taken off Without farther Order, But no more Without a Certificate from the Committee of that place Where the Residence of S^{d} Rappell is, Certifying that he the S^{d} Jn^{o} Rappell is a person that May Safely Be Entrusted With Such articles

... Danger of their falling into the Hands of the Enemy or Otherwise transgressing the Rules of the General Congress.

The Committee adjourned to the Second Monday in february next.*

—

At a Meeting of the Committee Decem^r y^e 6th, 1775, at the House of Josiah Holmes,

Present—*John Little,* *Jeremiah Bonham,*
James Davis, *David Knott,*
Josiah Holmes.

Whereas Information to this Committee is Made that a Sloop is Come on Shore at Manasquan Loaded With fresh provisions Entirely; Such as Beef in Quarters, hogs and fowls, &^c· and that there is Great Reason to Suspect that the Cargo Was Intended for the use of the Enemy at Boston as the persons on Board of Said Vessel Refuse to Give any Account of themselves or of their Intentions: Therefore,

Resolved, That David Knott and James Davis Be a Sub-Committee to Repair to the Spot and Make Enquiries Concerning the above Affair, and if they find Sufficient Reason therefore, to Secure the Cargo at Least, and if Necessary, Some or all of the Persons Until a hearing Be had Before this or the County Committee; and if Assistance Be Wanting that they Call upon Cap^t Longstreet and Cap^t Shepherd to Attend With a Sufficient party of the Militia.

—

At a Meeting of the Committee this Day, Jan^ry y^e 15th, 1776,

Present—*John Little,* *Cornelius Lane,*
Henry Green, *John Polhemus,*
Josiah Holmes.

As at this time of Difficulties when public Musters are Necessary and many other kinds of public meetings on Business the method of Inoculating for the Small pox will Be pernicious, Therefore the Committee Strongly Recommend to the Inhabitants of this town and to all Doctors to Refrain from Inoculation During these times of troubles.

Upon Application of Cap^t Mount—

Resolved, that for the Gunpowder By Him Imported, provided he Disposes of it to no persons But Such as have Signed the Association, he Shall Have Liberty to Export to the Value of it in the produce of the Country agreeable to the Resolve of the General Congress, and that Col^l Breese and the Chairman Shall Value the powder and make out his Certificate.

* [So in the original, but it seems there were two meetings held before the 12th February.]

Resolved, that Col[l] Breese, Josiah Holmes and John Little be a Sub-Committee, or any two of them, to act in all Cases of Emergency and to make them Report to the next meeting of the Committee.

—

Feb[ry] y[e] 12th, 1776.

This Day the Committee met according to Adjournment.

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
Cornelius Lane, *James Davis*,
David Knott, *John Polhemus*,
Josiah Holmes.

Resolved, that Cap[t] Vanbrunt have permission to purchase Gunpowder and Lead &[c] for the Use of the Militia of this town.

Resolved, that Orders Be Sent to Garret Longstreet the Assessor to proceed Immediately in Assessing the Quota of this town of the ten Thousand pounds formerly Ordered By Congress, and that if the proper Account of Estates and Rateables Cannot Be Had, either from the town Assessor or Collector nor County Collector, then to take account thereof from the Inhabitants.

Resolved, that all arms in the Hands, or at the Command or Disposal of Negroes, Either free or Slaves, Shall Be taken and Secured By the Militia Officers of the Several Districts Until the present troubles are Settled, and that Such arms Shall Be Lodged in the Hands of the Colonel who Shall Give Receipts to the owners.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that the arms in the Hands of all Such as Refuse to Subscribe the Association Should Be properly Secured So that they may not fall into the hands of our Enemies.

Resolved, Unanimously, that it Be Recommended to the Members of the Monthly Meeting of friends, Called Quakers, that for the future They forbear to pass Censure (By Reading off in their Meetings) on any person or Persons, officers or Others for acting in Conformity to their Duty in their several Military Stations, and that the Chairman Serve the Meeting With a Copy of this Resolve.

Resolved, that the former Resolve of the 13th of Nov[r] Last Concerning Shop Keepers &[c] Be Re-advertised, and that the Complaint Be handed to any future Committee.

Resolved, that it Be Recommended to all Societies of Christians that they Discourage as Much as possible at this Melancholy time all public Entertainments, Assemblies, Dancings and Such Like proceedings, and also to Every Inhabitant and all Magistrates to Endeavor to

their Utmost to have the Laws against Gaming, horse-racing &c. put in Execution.

Resolved, that public advertisement Be Set up in this town Informing the Inhabitants that a Committee of Observation is to Be Chosen at the next town Meeting on the Second tuesday in March.

Resolved, that the Chairman, John Little and Jeremiah Bonham Be a Sub-Committee, or any two of them, to act Until the Last Day of this Month to Which Day this Committee is adjourned.

—

Feby 29th, 1776.

The Committee Met According to Adjournment.

Present—*John Little*, *Jeremiah Bonham*,
John Polhemus, *Cornelius Lane*,
Henry Green, *Josiah Holmes*.

Resolved, that as Samuel Right of Squancum Appears to Be a person Unfriendly to the Liberties of these Colonies and in interest With Our Enemies, That he Be publicly advertised as Such and Laid under Common Restriction In Such Cases Made use of; And that the Militia Officers Make Strict Search and Enquiry for arms and Ammunition in his Hands or Custody and Safely Secure them until farther Orders.

Resolved, that all Slaves, Either Negroes, Mulattoes or Others that Shall Be found off their Masters or Mistresses premises any time of the night after the Daylight is Gone May Be taken Up By any person Whatsoever and Secured Until a fine of ten Shillings Be paid By the Master or Mistress to the person taking them up, and in failure of payment of Such fine the Slave Shall Be Delivered to the Minute Men to Be Kept Under Guard Until he Shall Receive fifteen Lashes on the Bare Back, for Which the Master Shall pay the Sum of four Shillings, provided that Such Slaves as have Leave from their Masters in Writing Shall not Be Liable to the above penalty.

Chas Brook Being Charged With Selling Goods at Unreasonable prices, and Appearing, and the Evidence Being Examined, But Some Evidence not attending the Matter is Referred to the next Meeting of the Committee.

Resolved, that the Chairman Inform the County Committee By Letter of Such proceedings of this Committee as May Be thought Necessary to Inform them of.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday next to meet at noon at the House of Thos Leonard.

—

March y^e 6th, 1776.

The Committee Met according to adjournment.

Present—*John Little,* *Jeremiah Bonham,*
Henry Green, *John Polhemus,*
Josiah Holmes.

Application By the Militia Officers Being Made to this Committee Desiring that on Condition Cap^t Aukey Weykof Should Be Chosen a field Officer then his men may Be permitted to Enlist in any other Company in the town, Which is Granted, provided it Be With Consent of Officers and that they Enlist in Such Companies as are not Already Complete.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMBERS ELECTED

SEPTEMBER 3D, 1846.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Robert B. Aertsen, *Salem.*
Prof. Lewis C. Beck, *New Brunswick.*
Garret S. Cannon, *Bordentown.*
Charles Ellis, M.D., *Burlington.*
Cornelius G. Garrison, *Paterson,*
Thomas G. Haight, *Colts Neck.*
Thomas Hancock, *Burlington.*
Wm. H. Hays, *Burlington.*
Samuel H. Homer, *New Egypt.*
Rev. Saml. B. Jones, *Bridgeton.*
Anthony Q. Keasbey, *Salem.*
James N. Lawrence, *Inlaystown.*
James S. Lawrence, *Upper Freehold.*
Isaac B. Parker, *Burlington.*
Joseph Parish, M.D., *Burlington.*
Rev. Edward W. Peet, *Rahway.*
Rev. F. C. Putnam, *Freehold.*
Thomas Redman, *Trenton.*
James M. Redmond, *Trenton.*
James Ross, *Newark.*
Walter Rutherfurd, *Jersey City.*
Ansel St. John, *Lambertville.*
Albert G. Thorp, *Rahway.*
Rev. Saml. L. Tuttle, *Caldwell.*
Marcus L. Ward, *Newark.*
Prof. Enoch C. Wines, *Burlington.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Randolph Manning, *Detroit, Mich.*
Jas. F. Cooper, *Cooperstown, N. Y.*

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED SEPTEMBER 3D, 1846.

From Kentucky Historical Society. An Address in commemoration of the first settlement of Kentucky, delivered May 25th, 1840, by James T. Morehead.

From Archer Gifford, Esq. The New Jersey Journal for February 23d, 1799.

Copy (Jan'y 1726–7) of Deed from the Indians to Edward Earl, of Bergen, for land on Rechawack River in *West* Jersey (endorsed "Perseponing purchase") July 29th, 1702.

From Major J. D. Graham, U. S. Top. Eng. Mr. Webster's Vindication of the Treaty of Washington in 1842.

From the Author. History of Long Island, by Benj. F. Thompson—2 vols. 8vo.

From Col. Robt. G. Johnson. Copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Grace Ford to James Kensey (in relation to his course in connection with the charge against her husband "Sam Ford" of having robbed the Eastern Treasury,) dated January 15th, 1774. (Printed in Rivington's Paper, Jan'y 27th, 1774.)

Draft of Instructions to Members of Assembly for the County of B[urlington], 1774.

Copies of Case of the Eastern Treasurers liabilities for the robbery of the Treasury in July, 1768, submitted to Solicitor General Wedderburn, with copies of his opinion.

Copy of Message of Gov. Franklin to the Assembly, Feb'y 24th, 1774, transmitting the resignation of Treasurer Skinner.

Three Original leters of Capt. William Gifford of the New Jersey line to Col. Benjamin Holme of Salem, dated Princeton, September 24th, 1778; Valley Forge, Jan'y 12th, 1778; and Elizabethtown, Jan'y 12th, 1779.

Copy of a letter from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress to the New Jersey Assembly, October 28th, 1776.

Copy of part of a letter from the Earl of Shelburne to Gov. Franklin, July 8th, 1767.

Copy of an Extract from a letter of Gov. Franklin to the Earl of Dartmouth, Feb'y 1st, 1775.

Copy of Rules of House of Assembly, August 1772.

From John Jordon, Jr., Esq. Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society—vol. I. Part I.

From the Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Pennsylvania Colonial Records from 1683 to 1736, printed by the State—3 vols. 8vo.

Bulletin of the Society for June, 1846.

From the Author. Documents and Letters illustrative of the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens Co., New York, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr.—I vol. 12vo.

From the Maryland Hist. Soc. A Discourse on the Life and Character of Sir Walter Raleigh delivered before the Society by J. Morrison Harris.

From Hon. Geo. Sykes. Maps of the Harbors of New Bedford and and Anapolis, by U. S. Coast Survey.

From Littleton White, Esq. Original letter from the Committee of Safety of Essex Co. to the inhabitants of Monmouth Co., dated June 13th, 1774, urging the election of Delegates to the Provincial Congress at New Brunswick on 21st July.

MS. advertisement for an election in Shrewsbury for members of General Assembly, (Provincial Congress,) dated Jan'y 2d, 1775.

Original letter from the Committee of Inspection of Freehold to the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, dated March 6th, 1775, urging the election of delegates to the Provincial Congress.

MS. Proceedings of Committee of Safety of Shrewsbury from May 27th, 1775, to March 6th, 1776.

Message of President Washington to Congress January 19th, 1797, communicating a despatch from the State Department to Mr. Pinckney, Minister to France, relative to French Spoliations.

A Manuscript Map of Monmouth Co., 1743.

From Mr. Daniel Strong of Middletown Point. Pocket Manual for the Island of St. Croix, 1780.

Reflections on the Conduct of Human Life, extracted from Mr. Morris —London, 1741.

From E. T. Williams, Esq., of Shrewsbury. The New Jersey Grants and Concessions, by Leaming & Spicer—1 vol. 8vo.

From Joseph Lawrence, Esq., of Tom's River. A Dictionary of the English Language, by George Coles, Schoolmaster, 1701.

Laws of New Jersey from 1776 to 1783.

From Mr. Jonathan T. Forman of Freehold. A Sermon preached

before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. May 23d, 1803, by Henry Kollock.

"The Law of Liberty"—a Sermon on American Affairs, preached at the opening of the Provincial Congress of Georgia, by John J. Tubly, D.D., 1775.

A Historical Discourse on the first settlement and early history of Rhode Island.

From Mr. Daniel Strong of Middletown Point. A Funeral Sermon on the death of Hon. Richard Stockton, by Rev. Saml. Stanhope Smith, March 2d, 1781.

A Discourse delivered near York, Virginia, on the surrender of the British Army, by Captain Israel Evans of New Hampshire troops.

Considerations on the measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies, 1774.

A humble attempt to repair the Christian Temple, a Sermon preached in Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1783, by Oliver Hart.

An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, Spiritual and Temporal, of all ages and Conditions of Life.

From Maurice Beasley, M.D., of Cape May. Extracts from MS. Diary of Jacob Spicer, from 1756 to 1762, in a bound volume.

INDEX.

A

Alexander, D.D., Rev. A. Letter from, 8.
American Antiq. Soc. Donation from, 18.
Alofsen, S.: 9. Donations from, 80, 112. Letters from, 70, 101, 178.

B

Bacon, John. Capture and death of, 150.
Barnard, Henry. Donations from, 17, 18.
Bradley, Joseph P. 1, 3, 9.
Beverley, Lieut. Wm. B. Donation from, 170.
Beasley, M.D., Maurice 68. Letter from, 140. Letter to, 141. Donations from, 176, 200.
Boggs, Lieut. C. S. Donations from, 97, 112.
Boston, letters from, to people of Monmouth, 174, 187.
Burlington, Meeting at, 127.
Burnet, Jacob. Letter from, 120. Donation from, 169.
By-Laws, adopted, 8. Ordered to be printed, 9.

C

Cassedy, Samuel. Donations from, 124, 125.
Clark, Abraham. Letter from, 135. Donations from, 127, 169.
Crawford, Wm. H. Donation from, 172.
Chetwood, J. J. 117, 130.
Cogswell, D.D., Rev. J. 97.
Condit, J. S. 10, 11, 68, 69.
Constitution, adopted, 2; ordered to be printed, 9; amendment to proposed, 68.
Committees, to nominate officers, 2; to draft by-laws, 3; to inform Legislature of organization of Society, 3; on publications, 11, 69; on new national appellation, 9; on nominations, 11; on statistics, 68; on monumental inscriptions, 68; to memorialize Legislature on Colonial Documents, 99; to apply to the Legislature for a room, 118; on revisal of minutes, 118; to select a device for a seal, 129; on purchases, 130; on circumstances of Rev. Mr. Caldwell's death, 118.
Cooly, Rev. Eli F. 1, 10, 11. Donation from, 80.
Cornbury, Lord. Letter from, to People of Bergen, 124.
Correspondence, selections from, 11, 70, 101, 131, 177.
Corresponding Secretary, to notify other Societies, 3. Reports from, 9, 66, 69, 97, 115, 127, 174. To write to Franklin family, 100.

D

Dayton, Wm. L. Donation from, 17.
Davidson, D.D., Rev. R. 70, 99. Donation from, 113.
Davies, D.D., Rev. Saml. Letters of, 77.
Dickerson, Phil. Letter from, 139. Donation from, 169.
Doane, D.D., Rev. G. W. 11, 68, 130. Address of, 117, 128.
Dockwra, William. Letter of, to Governor Hamilton, 143.
Dodd, Rev. Stephen. Letter from, 112. Donation from, 127.
Donations announced May '45, 17; Sept. '45, 78; Nov. '45, 111; Jan'y '46, 125; May '46, 169; Sept. '46, 198.
Duane, William. Donations from, 102, 111.

Duer, William A. 10, 11, 66, 117, 128. Donation from, 78.

E

East-Jersey, History of, directed to be published, 11. Reports of Committee respecting, 68, 69.
Elmer, Lucius Q. C. 175. Donations from, 125.
Essex County, Criminal Statistics of, 183. Letter from, to People of Monmouth, 1774, 185.
Executive Committee to prepare address to the public, 3. Reports from, 8, 97, 115, 128.

F

Franklin, Gov. Wm. Three letters of, 102.
Frazer, Charles. Donation from, 170.
Freehold, Proceedings of Committees in 1774-5, 184.
Field, Richard S. 63, 100, 130. Donation from, 170.
Folsom, George. Donation from, 170.
Fort, M.D., George F. Paper from, 151, 172.
Forman Jonathan. Donations from, 172 199.

G

Graham Major James D. Donations from, 17, 112, 198.
Green, Henry W. 118.
Green, D.D., Ashbel. Letter from, 177.
Georgia Hist. Soc. Donation from, 78.
Gifford, Archer. 3, 99, 69. Donation from, 198.
Gordon, Thomas. Donations from, 79, 125 127, 143, 170.

H

Halsey, Rev. Chas. H. Letter from, 120.
Hampton, George. Donation from, 169.
Hayes, David A. 69. Donations from, 125, 169.
Hasmer, Charles. Donation from, 18.
Howell, A. B. Donation from, 18.
Howe, Henry. Donation from, 125.
Hornblower, Joseph C. 70.

J

Jackson, John P. 176, 177.
James, Thomas D. Donation from, 18.
Jay, John. Donation from, 169.
Johnson, Rev. O. M. Letter from, 131.
Johnson, Rev. G. 97, 176. Letters from, 4, 179. Donations from, 9, 19, 80, 109, 112, 128, 144, 170, 198.
Jordan, Jr., John. Donations from, 169, 199.

K

Kentucky Hist. Soc. Donation from, 198.
Kinney, Wm. B. 3, 4, 69, 130, 177.
King, Charles. 4, 9, 10, 11, 100, 118. Address of, 21. Donation from, 79.
King, James G. 10. Donation from, 65, 80. Thanks to, 66.

L

Lawrence, Joseph. Donation from, 199.
Lawrence James N. Donation from, 171.
Legislature, applications to &c. 3, 9, 99, 116, 118, 125, 129.
Library, location of, discussed. 99, 117.
Lindsley, D.D., Rev. Philip. Letters from, 133, 134. Donation from, 127.
Longstreet, Benj. Donation from, 112.
Ludwig, H. E. Donation from, 170.

M

Maclean, John. 11, 119.
McIlvaine, D.D., Rev, C. P. Letter from, 139.
McLean, Rev. D. V. 2, 3, 99, 118, 177.
Magie, Rev. D. 119.
Maryland Hist. Soc. Donations from, 17, 170, 199.
Maxwell, H. D. Donation from, 125.
Marcellus, Rev. A. A. 98. Donation from, 112 Paper read by, 130, 153.
Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Donation from, 170.
Members, original; how constituted, 8. List of, 20.
Members elected Sept. '45, 80; Nov. '45, 113; Jan'y '46, 126; May '46, 172; Sept 3d, '46, 197.
Miller, D.D., Rev. Samuel. 65, 117. Letter from, 5. Address of, 81.
Miller, Jacob W. Donations from. 18, 79, 112.
Mickle, Isaac. 113. Donation from, 80.
Monmouth County. Discovery and Settlement of, 153. Proceedings of Committees in 1774-5, 184.
Murray. D. D., Rev. Nicholas. 3, 8, 11, 68, 69, 100, 117, 119, 130. Donation from, 80.

N

New Jersey Historical Society; Convention to organize, 1. Constitution adopted, 2. Meets, 3. Meets at Newark, 8. By-Laws adopted, 8. Meets at Princeton, 65. Meets at New Brunswick, 97. Meets at Trenton, 115. Meets at Burlington, 127. Act of Incorporation for, obtained, 129. Proceedings of, to be published, 128. Meets at Salem, 174.
Newark, meeting at, 8.
New Brunswick, meeting at, 97.
New York Hist. Soc. Letters to, 11, 15. Letters from, 12, 13. Donations from, 17, 125, 169.

O

Officers elected. 1845, 2. 1846, 117, 119.
Ogden, David B. Letter from, 101.
Onderdonk, Jr., Henry. Donation from, 199.
Osborn, Ezra. Donation from, 112.

P

Parker, James. 8. Letter from, 7.
Parker, Cortland. 9. Donation from, 18.
Paterson, William. 68.
Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Donations from, 79, 169, 199.
Pennington, A. C. M. 69.
Prescott, Wm. H. Donation from, 169.
Prime, Rev. N. S. Donation from, 169.
Princeton, meeting at, 65.
Potts, Stacy G. 1, 3, 68, 100, 117, 118.
Probasco, Abram. Donation from, 172.
Proceedings of Society to be published, 128.
Proudfit, D.D., Rev. J. 99, Letter from, 16.

R

Reports from Committee on new national appellation, 66. From Com. on Colonial Documents, 116, 129. From Com. to apply to legislature for a room, 129. From Com. on revisal of minutes, 129. Special, from Com. on nominations, 98. From Com. on publications, 116, 128, 174. From Com. on statistics, 98, 116, 128, 175, 183. From Treasurer, 115. From Executive Committee, 8, 97, 115, 128. From Corresponding Secretary, 9, 66, 69, 97, 115, 127, 174. From Com. on purchases. 175.
Robeson, Wm. B. 3, 68.
Rodgers, John. 130.
Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Donation from, 79, 112.
Rodgers, Rev. Ravand K. 128. Donations from, 113, 125, 171.
Rutherfurd, Misses. Donation from, 80. Their collection of papers, 10, 69, 75.

S

Salem, meeting at, 174.
Salem County, Exports of, 179.
Strahan, William. Letter of, 109.
Shrewsbury, Proceedings of Committees in 1774-5: 184.
Sitgreaves, M.D., Charles. Donation from, 170.
Stilwell, Mrs. Donation from, 171.
Schoolcraft, Henry R. Donation from, 18.
Strong, Danl. Donations from, 171, 199, 200.
Southard, Rev. Saml. L. Letter from, 121.
Schuyler, Capt. John. Journal of, 72.
Sykes, George. Donations from, 124, 199.
Stryker, Thos. J. 118.

T

Trenton, meetings at, 1, 3, 115.
Treasurer, report of, 115.
Troup, Robert. Letter of, to Col. Hughes, 137.
Thomas, Abel. Journal of, 144.
Thompson, Benj. F. Donation from, 198.

U

United States. Donations from, 18, 125, 169.

V

Van Doren, Dr. Jacob. Donation from, 171.
Vroom, Peter D. 1.

W

Walsh, Robert, U. S. Consul. Letter to, 121.
Williams, E. T. Donation from, 189.
Wilson, William. Donation from, 125.
White, Littleton. Donations from, 171, 199.
Whitehead, William A. 3, 11, 66, 68, 69, 99, 100, 118, 119, 129, 175 Donation from, 18.
Whiting, Col. Henry. Donation from, 170.

ERRATUM.

Page 18, for "E. Stewart" read *A. B. Howell.*